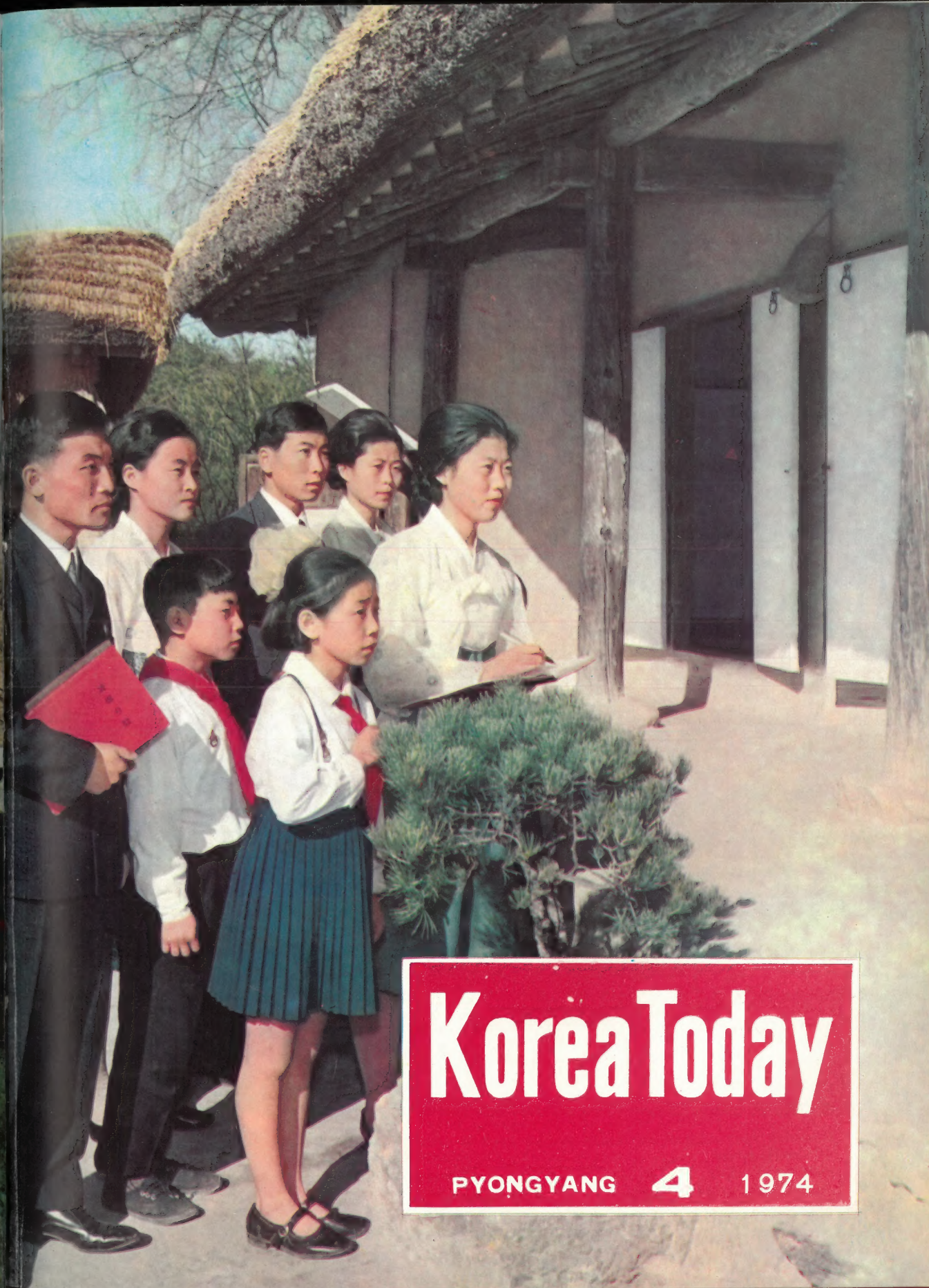
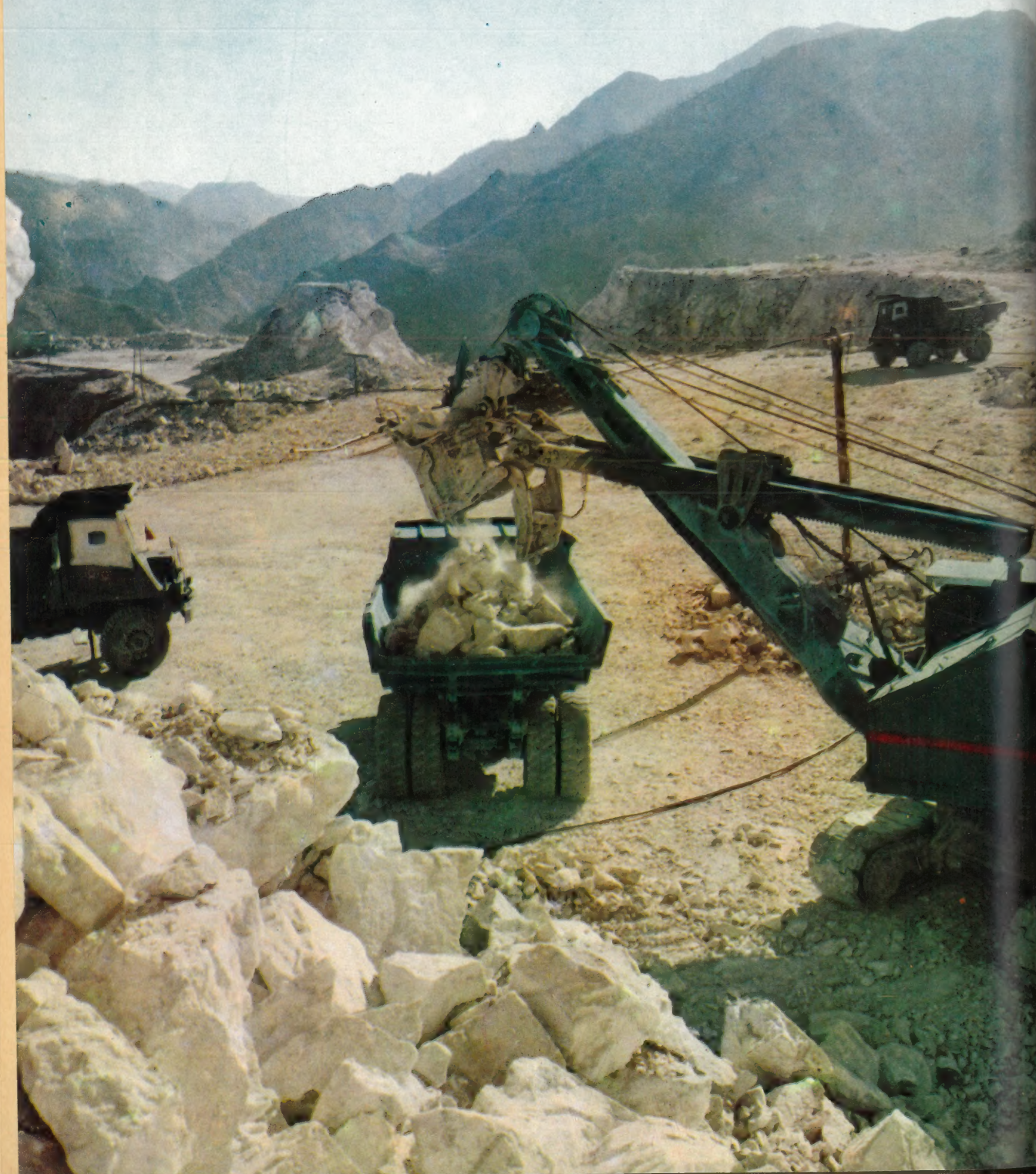


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Korea Today

PYONGYANG 4 1974

LONG LIFE AND GOOD HEALTH TO THE LEADER

Our dear, respected leader, living all his days for us,
Dedication to his people for the fullest life.
Today our happiness, so great it knows no bounds,
In his bosom like a father all warm love is found.

We will follow you, dear leader, to the limits of the earth,
Loyally attending you till end of sun and moon.
Oh, your blessing we'll convey, to this forever true,
We'll remain forever loyal, all our faith in you.

To our leader we pray, with all that's in our hearts,
To our great and dearest father, long and fruitful years.



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CONTENTS

The Peoples of the Third World Who Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause KIM IL SUNG 2

(Speech at the Pyongyang Mass Rally to Welcome Houari
Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian
Democratic and People's Republic March 4, 1974)

All Tremendous Successes Achieved by the Ko- rean People thanks to the Juche Idea under the Leadership of President Kim Il Sung Are a Pride of the Third World 10

(Speech of President HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE at
the Pyongyang Mass Rally)

Invincible Is the Revolutionary Cause of the Korean People Who Are Advancing under the Wise Guidance of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Chang Mun Sok 14

Creation of Juche Idea Choe Jung Yon 18

Leading Our Peasants Straight to Brilliant Victory Mun Song Hun 20

A Great Patriotic and Revolutionary Family 24

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Original Theory on Three Revolutions Kim Sun Bok 26

"Short Biography of Kim Il Sung" Published in Foreign Lan- guages Sok Il Chan 30

A Shallow Well in Ponghwa-ri 32

Founding of Korean People's Revolutionary Army, First Re- volutionary Armed Forces in Our Country Chang Yu Son 33

Always Knee to Knee with People 36

35th Anniversary of Peitatingtzu Meeting 38

Facts and Figures 40

Our Socialist System Is a Social System Embodying the Juche Idea Kim Bok Rok 41

"The Great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung Is the Only Sun and Hero of the Nation" 43

"Mangyongdae Affords a Fine Example of National-Liberation Struggle" 45

Revolutionary Opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" Choe Sang Chong 47

Another Proud Creation of Our Juche Industry 50

Great Vitality of Line for the Country's Independent, Peaceful Reunification Kwon Won Sik 52

Mt. Kumgang-san Chin Song Hun 54

Warm Congratulations to the 10th Anniversary of the Found- ing of the United Republic of Tanzania Song Se Jin 56



FRONT COVER: Every
day many people visit
historic Mangyongdae to
learn from the great
revolutionary idea of
the respected and
beloved leader Comrade
Kim Il Sung. Photo
shows working people
at the house where he
was born and spent his
childhood

Printed in the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

The Peoples of the Third World Who Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause

KIM IL SUNG

(Speech at the Pyongyang Mass Rally to Welcome Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic March 4, 1974)

Your Excellency esteemed President Houari Boumedienne,

Esteemed guests from Algeria,
Dear comrades and friends,

The people of all strata in Pyongyang city have gathered here today, overjoyed to meet the Algerian friends, goodwill envoys who have come from the far-off African continent.

First, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I would like again to warmly welcome the visit to our

country by Your Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and your party.

Allow me also to send, through you, the warm, fraternal greetings of the Korean people to the heroic Algerian people.

The current visit to our country by Your Excellency President Houari Boumedienne, the outstanding leader of the Algerian revolution, a prominent anti-imperialist fighter of the third world and our most intimate fri-

end, strikingly demonstrates the militant friendship and solidarity firmly established between the peoples of Korea and Algeria and constitutes an epochal event which strengthens and develops them to a new, higher stage.

Our people cherish particularly friendly sentiments towards the Algerian people and hold in high esteem Your Excellency Houari Boumedienne, the leader of the Algerian revolution, for the community of their past struggles, the armed struggles against imperialism which culminated in the attainment of national liberation and independence, and for the identity of their present struggles to accelerate the building of a new society along an independent path after independence.

The friendship between the peoples of Korea and Algeria is a genuine friendship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms forged long ago in the flames of fierce struggle against foreign imperialist aggressors. This friendship is also an embodiment of the militant friendship between the brotherly peoples in Asia and Africa fighting against all forms of aggression and subjugation and for defending their Juche-based stand and sovereignty.

Though geographically far away from the Algerian people, our people always follow with deep interest their struggle to build a new life.

Through our present meeting with the Algerian friends, we have come to acquaint ourselves better with the wonderful successes achieved in building a new society by the Algerian people who won national independence through their heroic armed struggle.

A people who have cut off the chains of imperialism, colonialism and become the master of the country can, indeed, work miracles.

The Algerian people, under the correct leadership of the Council of Revolution headed by Your Excellency President Houari

Boumedienne, their outstanding leader, have carried out important socio-economic transformations under the militant slogan of self-reliance. In Algeria, factories, enterprises and companies formerly owned by foreign imperialist monopolies have been nationalized; the foundations of an independent national economy are being firmly laid; the look of the countryside is also being changed radically; and education and culture are developing on new lines.

All the changes that have taken place in Algeria only in a little more than ten years after independence are the precious fruition of the firm determination and vigorous labour efforts of the Algerian people to build a rich and strong, sovereign and independent state through the mobilization of their own strength and resources.

We admire the big successes made by the Algerian people in the industrial, agrarian and cultural revolutions now under way, and rejoice over their successes as our own.

It is very good that the Algerian people are fighting dynamically under the motto of the three revolutions, industrial, agrarian and cultural. This shows that they are playing the role of a pioneer in hewing the road to progress as the people of a fledgling independent state.

Now the Algerian people are fighting to carry out the Second Four-Year Plan with a visible prospect of the stage of building a modern state based on socialist economy in a few years to come.

The Algerian Democratic and People's Republic has carried through the just line of developing an independent national economy, with the result that she can now carry out her independent lines and policies, not wavering under any pressure in the international arena.

The progressive people throughout the world highly estimate the positive role played by the Algerian Democratic and People's

Republic in achieving the unity of the peoples of the third world, holding fast to the revolutionary principle in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle and pursuing a policy of non-alignment in the external spheres.

The Algerian Government and people are resolutely struggling against the US imperialists and the Israeli Zionists backed by them and for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the dignity of the Arab peoples.

The Algerian people are also giving support, both material and moral, to the national-liberation struggle of the African peoples and making a great contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary movement of the oppressed peoples the world over.

Historical experience shows that if newly independent peoples are to defend the gains of revolution and attain the prosperity of their countries and nations, they should destroy the old colonial ruling machine and set up a new, progressive social system, smash the subversive machinations of the foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces and deprive them of their economic footholds, and build an independent national economy and national culture.

The wonderful reality achieved in Algeria thanks to the energetic activities of Your Excellency President Houari Boumedienne affords a good example to confirm this truth.

We are very happy to have such brave and revolutionary comrades-in-arms as the Algerian people on the African continent.

We sincerely hope that the brotherly Algerian people who are advancing towards socialism under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence will gain still greater successes in their future struggle.

Comrades and friends,

Today it is an irresistible trend of the times that the world's people are taking the path to independence.

Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America have courageously risen in a sacred liberation struggle, firmly taking their destiny in their hands, and are dynamically forging ahead along the path to independence and self-support in order to consolidate and develop the national independence and gains of revolution they have already won.

Independence is each nation's right; no nation wants to be subjugated by anybody or to allow its dignity to be trampled underfoot. Independence is prerequisite for national welfare and honour and a nation with an independent spirit alone can achieve genuine independence and prosperity.

The exploited and oppressed peoples who had groaned for a long time under imperialist, colonialist tyranny have bravely fought for freedom, liberation and national independence. As a result, ours is now changing into an era in which the oppressed and maltreated peoples are taking their place on the stage of history as masters, whereas the imperialists are destined to fall like the setting sun.

The historic Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year mirrored this very fundamental change in the development of our time and furnished vivid proof of the powerful influence being exerted by the third world upon the present development of international relations.

Resorting to more crafty double-dealing tactics in an attempt to find a way to save themselves from their doom, the imperialists headed by US imperialism are trying to swallow up small nations one by one while improving their relations with big countries, and manoeuvring to make Asians fight among themselves in Asia, Africans fight among themselves in Africa and Latin Americans fight among themselves in Latin America.

However, neither war of aggression and armed suppression nor double-dealing tactics

and neo-colonialist policy can save the imperialists from their doom or check the trend of today when the world's people are following the road to independence.

This is well proved by the fact that the imperialists suffered one ignominious defeat after another everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America including Korea and Algeria, Viet Nam and Cuba.

During the Middle East War in October last year the Arab countries dealt heavy blows at US imperialism and the Israeli Zionists, with more united efforts than ever before.

The Arab nations have taken a resolute action: laying an embargo on the export of oil to the imperialists supporting the Israeli aggressors. This has driven the Western world into an economic crisis which is getting out of hand.

The just struggle of the Arab peoples including the Palestinian people against the Israeli aggressors is enlisting the support and sympathy of the peoples the world over.

The Arab peoples will continue to fight resolutely until they completely liberate their occupied territory and restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and will certainly win final victory in this struggle.

Ever mounting among the peoples of the third world today is a struggle to destroy the economic foothold of the imperialist monopolies and regain the usurped natural resources of their countries not only for defending political sovereignty but also achieving economic independence.

On the African continent a widespread struggle is being fought to wipe out the remnants of colonialism in accordance with the joint resolution of the Organization of African Unity; in many Southeast Asian countries a mass struggle is being waged against the US policy of reducing those countries to military bases and the economic aggression by Japan; and in Latin-American countries a

struggle is being intensified against the US domination and control and for defending national sovereignty, natural resources and territorial waters.

Sometime ago Your Excellency Houari Boumedienne, as Chairman of the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, proposed to convene a special session of the UN General Assembly aimed to settle the problems of international economic relations including those of fuel and raw materials. This is an important measure to correctly settle those problems, which have so far involved the sacrifice of the interests of the third world peoples, on the principles of complete equality and independence.

The Islamic Summit Conference held sometime ago in Lahore, Pakistan, demonstrated once again the unshakable resolve of the peoples of the third world to advance, taking their destiny into their own hands.

The time has gone never to return when the imperialists could freely oppress and plunder the peoples of the third world and bargain about and decide on their destiny behind the scene.

At present the imperialist world is undergoing the most acute economic fluctuation after the Second World War and is writhing in greater agony, faced with a general crisis. Now it is the oppressed people who have a say on the world scene.

We are convinced that the peoples of all countries, small or poor, in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world can defeat imperialism and achieve the final victory of the revolution if they, in firm unity, administer hard blows at and bring pressure to bear upon it everywhere, giving it no breathing space.

To secure victory for the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and to build independent, prosperous and new Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Korean people will, in the future, too,

actively support and encourage the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and the national-liberation struggle of the fighting Indochinese and Arab peoples and the rest of the tri-continental peoples and all other peoples of the world and strengthen militant solidarity with them in every way.

Comrades and friends,

The Korean people have waged a protracted struggle to accomplish their cause of national liberation.

We have been able to lead the revolution and construction along a straight road to victory, because we have pursued independent lines and policies with the Juche idea as our guiding principle ever since the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Even under the difficult conditions after liberation in which their country was divided into the north and the south and they came to directly stand opposed to US imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, our people established Juche and worked out their salvation by their own efforts under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. This enabled them to creditably carry out the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short span of time and turn their one-time backward country into a socialist industrial state with solid foundations of an independent national economy.

Today in our country the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people are launching themselves into the grand socialist construction for fulfilling the huge tasks of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and scaling a new higher peak of socialism and the entire working people are effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in the Chollima advance on all fronts, holding high the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The steady development of the economy at a high rate in our country at a time when the

Western capitalist world is being severely shaken, driven into an acute economic crisis previously unknown, demonstrates with added proof the great vitality of our Party's line of building an independent national economy and the superiority of the socialist system of our country.

In the struggle for the achievement of the country's reunification, the long-cherished desire of our nation, too, we have maintained consistently the independent stand: our national problem must be solved by ourselves, resolutely rejecting the attempts to rely on outside forces.

Today the Korean question, after all, boils down to the question of whether reunification or division; whether one Korea or two Koreas.

The entire Korean people unanimously aspire to the reunification of their country.

But the great powers want the division of our country. To divide and rule is an old method of imperialism.

The US imperialists and the Japanese militarists seek the permanent division of Korea, the former to reduce south Korea to their permanent colonial military base and the latter to take hold of south Korea as their permanent commodity market.

Big obstacles are still lying in the way of the reunification of our country even after the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, owing to the US and Japanese reactionaries' manoeuvres of intervention and their stooges' country-selling, treacherous acts.

These days the nation-splitting machinations of the south Korean rulers and their acts of provocation against the northern half of the Republic have reached a more intolerable extent.

The south Korean rulers are intensifying their fascist suppression of the south Korean people as never before, arresting and imprisoning at random the south Korean youths

and students and conscientious intellectuals and even religious figures because they have demanded peaceful reunification, and are turning the whole of south Korea into a horrible prison.

In an effort to cover up these criminal acts of theirs and divert the attention of the people elsewhere, the south Korean rulers have committed such premeditated military provocations as spy ship infiltration in the West Sea and, capitalizing on it, are raising a wholesale clamour about the "threat of aggression from the north" and deliberately increasing tensions between the north and the south.

It must not be overlooked here that the US imperialists, in step with the provocations of the south Korean bellicose elements, have sent repeatedly high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the air space of the northern half of the Republic to commit espionage acts and have openly declared that they would further increase military aid to south Korea.

All these abnormal developments in our country show that the splittists within and without are, in fact, leading the north-south relationship back to where it was before the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement and driving the situation to the brink of war.

It has become clearer now who in Korea is grinding the sword of aggression under the cloak of "peace" and who is seeking the perpetuation of split under the cloak of "reunification."

Those who love the country and the nation should not tolerate the manoeuvres of the US and Japanese reactionaries to convert south Korea into a permanent colony, but compel the US troops out of south Korea, forestall the infiltration of the Japanese militarists and actively turn out to build a sovereign, reunified and independent Korea.

What is the use of holding the north-south

dialogue, if our nation is to live divided? The north-south dialogue must be conducted for the purpose of achieving the reunification.

If the south Korean authorities really want the reunification, they should retract the "special statement" of June last year advocating the membership of two Koreas for the United Nations and approach the talks for reunification in conformity with the interests of the whole nation.

And they should not come forward with such proposal as a "non-aggression pact" devoid of any guarantee for peace, but accept our proposal for concluding a peace agreement.

The so-called "non-aggression pact" suggested by the south Korean authorities some time ago is merely designed to flout the nation with the question of reunification.

As is generally known to the world, it is not the south Korean authorities but the US commander acting as "UN commander" who holds the commanding power over the south Korean armed forces and it is also the US imperialists who have their grip on guns, rifles and all other means of war. Under these conditions it is utterly ridiculous for the empty-handed south Korean rulers to propose us to conclude a "non-aggression pact", leaving the US imperialist aggressor forces to stay in south Korea. Their proposal is not worth discussing at all.

In view of the fact that the south Korean authorities still persist in splitting machinations, we can hardly believe that they came out to the dialogue in good faith to achieve reunification.

That is why we think that for its peaceful solution the question of reunification of the country should not be discussed only between the authorities of the north and the south, but be referred to the entire nation for discussion.

In this connection, we propose once again to convene a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Meeting.

participated in by the representatives of all political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, apart from the existing North-South Coordination Commission. This is the only way for realizing the reunification of Korea.

The question of Korea's reunification should be settled by the Koreans themselves; this cannot be solved by any big powers or any other countries.

The present situation urgently demands that we further intensify the struggle against the splittists in order to prevent the division of the country and realize the peaceful reunification of the country. This is a struggle to decide whether to save or betray the nation.

If the south Korean authorities reject the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and attempt to fabricate two Koreas, persistently clinging to the policy of dependence upon outside forces, they will meet their destruction, leaving behind them the indelible disgrace as traitors.

The south Korean people are now fighting courageously for freedom and democratic rights and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, not yielding to the harsh fascist suppression by the south Korean rulers.

The struggle of the south Korean people is a patriotic struggle for saving the country and the nation and reunifying the fatherland and a just struggle directly related to the vital interests of the nation. That is why our Party and the Government of our Republic will always actively support the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people with might and main.

Our support to the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people is by no means an "interference in another's internal affairs", but it is for solving by ourselves the internal affairs of our nation. As one and the same nation, we regard it as our natural duty to support the revolutionary struggle of the south

Korean people.

In order to remove the tensions and prevent war in Korea, the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists should not protect the present south Korean authorities who are indulging in fascist repression and war provocation manoeuvres but desist from their interference in the internal affairs of our country.

As an important link in the worldwide anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle, our people's struggle for national reunification enjoys ever greater support and sympathy in the international arena.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year adopted with unanimous approval a resolution fully conforming to our five-point proposition of national reunification. This is convincing proof that our people's struggle for national reunification enjoys full support of the progressive people all over the world.

In keeping with this world trend the UN General Assembly last year rejected the proposal of the United States and the south Korean authorities for the entry of "two Koreas" into the United Nations designed for the perpetuation of the division of Korea and adopted a decision on dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", the US imperialists' tool of aggression. This is a great victory for our people and a common victory for the world peace-loving people.

We voice our conviction that in the future, too, the peoples of socialist countries and all the progressive people throughout the world including the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples will render active support to the just struggle of our people for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and will deal a collective blow both at the wild ambition of the imperialists to split our nation, a single nation, into two for ever and at their stooges' country-selling, treacherous

acts.

The Algerian Democratic and People's Republic has made positive efforts for the victory of the righteous struggle of our people in the international arena, always regarding our cause as its own, and, especially, extended great support to us at the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States and the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Our people will always remember this.

Allow me to take this opportunity to express once again our deep thanks to Your Excellency President Houari Boumedienne and the Algerian Government and people for the unstinted support and encouragement they extend to the policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the struggle of our people for its implementation.

The militant solidarity and the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Algerian peoples will be

brought to overall efflorescence and development in all fields, political, economic and cultural, in the future. The friendship and mutual cooperation between Korea and Algeria are of important significance not only for defence of the sovereignty and independence of the two countries but also for the growth of the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces as a whole.

Both the Korean people and the Algerian people will always fight shoulder to shoulder for the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause, as comrades-in-arms and brothers who have glorious revolutionary traditions and hold aloft the banner of independence.

Long live the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Algerian peoples!

Long live the solidarity among the progressive peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world!

Long live the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by Your Excellency President Houari Boumedienne!

All Tremendous Successes Achieved by the Korean People thanks to the Juche Idea under the Leadership of President KIM IL SUNG Are a Pride of the Third World

(Speech of President HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE at the Pyongyang Mass Rally)

My close friend and dear brother President Kim Il Sung,

Our dear friends,

I am happy to express our joy of having a good opportunity to meet citizens of Pyongyang at this mass rally.

This mass rally reminds us of a rally you organize on July 5 every year with the attendance of the Algerian delegation to celebrate the independence of the Algerian people.

Allow me to take this opportunity to convey the greetings and feelings of friendship of the Algerian people to the great leader and our brother and friend President Kim Il Sung and to you and the entire Korean people and good wishes for continued successes in your struggle for reunification and in your strug-

gle for construction.

I also express thanks to you for the wonderful reception you arranged for us in Pyongyang which was razed to the ground by the imperialists yesterday but today has turned into a most beautiful, magnificent capital in the world.

We are very happy to have an opportunity to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which expressed solidarity for our liberation struggle, following our struggle with great interest and sympathy when we were struggling to win independence, and which has true friendship and close relations of cooperation with us today.

We are happy to see that thanks to the Juche idea your country under the leadership

of President Kim Il Sung overcame rigorous trials against the occupation and aggression by foreign imperialism, rehabilitated the devastated economy and made development and progress in all fields and has scored and is scoring tremendous successes in the fields of industry and agriculture, in the economy as a whole and in various fields of social and cultural construction to be a pride of the third world.

Looks of farms and fertile fields, factory establishments, dwelling houses and cultural and public institutions, impressions of the construction in your country, the first object that attracts the eyes of visitors—this is the most convincing proof of the prosperity and efflorescence achieved by you.

Most outstanding leader,

Dear friends,

We are fully confident that you, our friends, will achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference of any outside forces.

We, Algeria, who have always supported your just cause will stand behind you till you drive out the foreign troops to the last one, liberate the whole territory of Korea, defeat imperialism and bring about the reunification of the country and the nation.

The determination of the people in the north and the south to achieve the reunification of the Korean nation will enable you to smash all the intrigues and manoeuvres of imperialism and its allies, do away with the outside forces' occupation and influence throughout the country, win the same right to reunification as other nations and achieve the unity of the whole nation.

You will understand in the future that together with us, your intimate friend, who regard your work as our own, all those who support the cause of justice are standing on your side.

The overwhelming majority of the third world countries deeply understand this right of yours. Proof of this was furnished by the resolutions adopted at the Fourth Summit

Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria in September last year, which fully supported your struggle to achieve reunification peacefully free from any interference of outside forces.

Dear friends,

Not only friendly relations have been established between the Algerian people and the Korean people but there are many common points in their past and present.

Algeria had also been subject to the occupation and exploitation by a foreign country for a long time and took over poverty, ignorance and backwardness of all forms from colonialism.

Our people could put an end to the over 125 year long period of darkness only after making great sacrifices.

In this long-drawn-out struggle, we think, suffice it to remind you of only the recent stage of nearly eight years from 1954 to 1962 during which we fought against the occupation troops who enjoyed the manpower, financial, material and military assistance of the Nato forces which helped the colonial policy.

This liberation war cost us more than 1.5 million lives. This war left us millions of orphans wandering from place to place with no homes, widows and the disabled.

The imperialists' bombs and shells destroyed our economic arteries of all kinds as well as over 8,000 farm villages.

After independence we had to solve all these problems.

We decided to take the road of socialist construction and thus began to regain land, buildings and other national wealth of ours and nationalized foreign trade, banks, various financial means and mines.

The climax in this stage was the oil battle in which we fought fiercely to win victory.

In this way we utilized our resources in the interests of our people and thereby laid the foundation of economic independence and carried out the industrial revolution.

We are now carrying on in full force the

agrarian revolution which will bring about social equality and prosperity in the countryside and guarantee self-sufficiency.

Further, we have made rapid advance in the cultural revolution to eliminate illiteracy, develop education, train cadres and restore our mother tongue, our cultural heritage and all other peculiarities of ours which the colonialists attempted to stamp out.

In this short period the number of students surpassed three millions and we set up a number of universities which can educate men to be fully perfect.

The principle we have maintained in all these endeavours is justice and socialism. In other words, it was above all to rely upon ourselves, while welcoming all forms of co-operation respecting our experience and our will in the internal and external fields, which are based on the guarantee of equality among men internally and the realization of equality among peoples and countries externally.

But, all these efforts are not only for us and we cannot feel at ease so long as other oppressed peoples of the world are still suffering from colonialism and exploitation and imperialist interference.

For this reason, Algeria supports with might and main the cause of freedom in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

We support the cause of the Arab people whose territories were occupied in Zionist aggression, particularly support the cause of the Palestinian people who were driven out of their land by the Zionists and world imperialism, so that they may take back their homeland and restore their freedom and sovereignty.

We stand on the side of the African people fighting against racial discrimination in Zimbabwe and Azania.

We support the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Namibia and other peoples in their struggle against harsh exploitation and direct colonialism and will assist their struggle till they win the right to existence and dignified freedom among peoples and nations.

We will extend full solidarity to the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples till they force the imperialist occupation troops to withdraw, till these friendly peoples win independence and the freedom and right of self-determination to settle their own problems.

We are convinced that these peoples will defeat imperialism and its stooges by waging a decisive struggle with conviction of victory and through the display of unity and self-sacrificing spirit and will join the ranks of the countries which have been liberated and have restored their independence and sovereignty.

We support the Latin-American people in their struggle against the interference of the imperialists who exploit them and plunder the raw materials and resources which they should utilize to develop their countries and achieve their progress and prosperity.

Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, my dear friend,

Our dear friends,

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea followed the work of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria, no doubt, for your interest in the cause of the third world from which you emerged and to which you belong and for your solidarity with other countries and other nations.

In the resolutions of the conference these countries declared their determination to make continued efforts for guaranteeing peace and security of all countries and all peoples and stressed the necessity of striving to push through the democratic principles in the international relations.

Such democracy will ensure justice among all the peoples and guarantee equality in co-operation between the industrialized countries and developing countries. This will eventually help achieve the prosperity and development of these countries and the social progress of their peoples, and make a contribution to removing the tension and unfairness which prevail today in the relations of

cooperation among these countries and achieving fairness and equilibrium in the international field. This will be a work to promote peace and security of the world.

The non-aligned states, urged by the earnest desire to accentuate the substance of non-alignment and increase its influence, denounced the colonialist, imperialist and other attempts at domination and proclaimed the resolution to liquidate all forms of domination and exploitation.

Therefore, the summit conference laid stress on the necessity of respecting the right of the third world countries to regain raw materials and other natural resources of theirs and utilize them in the interests of their peoples, in view of the fact that the industrialized countries buy raw materials at cheap prices from the developing countries and sell, at high prices not payable, the equipment made of them which is necessary for the development of these countries.

Thus, Algeria proposed a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to discuss the question of raw materials and the question of development in the spirit of opposing the exploitation of one country by another and re-examine the relations between the industrialized countries and the developing countries on this basis.

We hope that the industrialized countries will fundamentally reconsider this matter.

We rely, above all, upon ourselves in defending the dignity of all peoples and countries and respecting our right on democratic principles.

We do not expect an alms from anyone. We only defend our own right.

If one refuses to recognize this right voluntarily with discretion, we will win it with our own resolution and solidarity.

Dear friend President Kim Il Sung,
Our dear friends,

I once again express thanks to you for cherishing friendly sentiments towards Algeria and holding this wonderful rally.

I once again assure you that Algeria shares your sentiments and is determined to work like you along with all the revolutionary forces and new emerging forces of the world within the framework of the third world.

We will fight to finally liquidate unfairness and oppression in the relations between countries.

Away with exploitation and imperialism!

An end to colonialism and interference in others' internal affairs!

Let us achieve democracy in the relations between countries and peoples!

Let us cooperate for prosperity and freedom and peace of peoples and mankind!

Long live President Kim Il Sung, our friend!

Long live the Pyongyang citizens!

Long live a reunified and prosperous Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live the friendship between the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Invincible Is the Revolutionary Cause of the Korean People Who Are Advancing under the Wise Guidance of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

April 15 this year is a memorable, red-letter day—the 62nd birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theorist and the genius of revolution.

Greeting this jubilant day, the Korean people are all filled with the feeling of boundless respect and love for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and heartily wish him a long life and good health. Under his wise guidance, they have dashed along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, looking up to him as the sun of the nation.

Born in the most patriotic and revolutionary family, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set out on the revolution in his early years. For half a century since then, he has devoted himself entirely to the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and rendered great, distinguished services to the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The leader's half-century-long history of revolutionary activities is a glorious and brilliant history in the course of which he clearly pointed out the path to be followed by the times and revolution and has led the Korean rev-

olution from victory to victory with the brilliant rays of his Juche idea, and thus carried out the great cause of national liberation and prosperity, boosted the national dignity and brought glory on Korea.

In the grimmest period of Japanese imperialist rule, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, upholding the banner of national liberation, organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a shining victory, thereby delivering our nation from ruin and establishing the glorious revolutionary traditions, the priceless revolutionary assets.

On the basis of the brilliant revolutionary traditions built up in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the leader founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean People's Army and correctly led the whole system of the proletarian dictatorship, and thus ensured the victory of the people's democratic revolution and ushered in a new historical era of socialism-communism in this land.

In the days of the Fatherland Liberation War, the leader, applying the brilliant art of command and strategies and tactics, inflicted an ignominious defeat for the first time in history

on the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, and creditably safeguarded the freedom and independence of the fatherland and put the U.S. imperialists on the downward road to ruin.

After the war he carried out an epoch-making transformation of the relations of production along socialist lines in town and country and set up the most advanced socialist system, smashing the ceaseless subversive activities of the enemies within and without; he roused the entire people to the Chollima march and built a mighty socialist industrial state in the shortest span of time.

Under the wise guidance of the leader our country has turned into a mighty socialist state with complete political sovereignty, a powerful independent national economy, an indestructible defence potential and a flowering socialist national culture, and our people live in an era of national prosperity and flourish unprecedented in their history.

From the first days of the territorial bisection owing to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has advanced the completely correct lines and policies for the south Korean revolution and national reunification, while successfully pushing ahead with the revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic, and vigorously led the Korean people to implement them, powerfully accelerating the independent reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution.

While leading the Korean revolution to the brilliant victory the great leader has encouraged and helped in every way other peoples in their revolutionary struggle with his example and ample experiences in the Korean revolution and made a great contribution to the development of the international communist movement, the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and the world revolution as a whole through his profound and many-sided theoretical and practical activities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's history of revolutionary activities is a radiant history in the course of which he has created the brilliant ideas and theories and superb strategies and tactics through his unremitting energetic thinking and inquiry, thereby raising Marxism-Leninism to new heights and greatly enriching the ideological and theoretical treasure-house of mankind.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created the great Juche idea, and ushered in a new era of the national-liberation movement and the communist movement in our country and a new historical era of revolutionary struggle when the exploited and oppressed peoples hew out their destinies for themselves.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The Juche idea is in full agreement with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism; it came into being as a reflection of the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 501.)

The Juche idea is the correctest Marxist-Leninist guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our times which the leader has created on the basis of the review and analysis of the weakness and limitations of the preceding revolutionary movement in our country, the experiences and lessons of the international communist movement and the essential requirements of the new stage of its development and the advanced thinking mankind has reached.

With the creation of the Juche idea, the position, viewpoint and methods that the masses of the people must maintain in the revolution and construction have been newly elucidated and the ideological and theoretical foundations laid, which the party of the working class must firmly rely on in working out its lines, policies and strategies and tactics. With the birth of the Juche idea the working class and the popular masses have come to have their right and perform their role fully

as the masters of the revolution, uphold their independence and dignity firmly and possess a mighty ideological and theoretical weapon with which to achieve class, national and human liberation.

The great thinker and theorist Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on his Juche idea, advanced and systematized the revolutionary thoughts, theories, strategies and tactics for different stages of the revolution—national-liberation revolution, democratic revolution and socialist revolution and the building of socialism — and for all realms of the revolution and construction—politics, the economy, culture and military and foreign affairs.

By applying the Juche idea, the leader built up a revolutionary theory on the peoples of colonial and dependent countries going over to socialism after achieving national and class liberation, clarified the nature of the socialist system and its superiority, gave a scientific explanation of the whole process of struggle for the complete victory of socialism and its final victory and the realization of communism and clearly outlined the revolutionary tasks arising in that process as well as the ways for their implementation. Thus, he was the first to systematize all theories on the building of socialism and communism.

More, the leader, basing himself on his Juche idea, creatively developed and enriched Marxism-Leninism as a whole—theories on Marxist-Leninist philosophy, socialist political economy, socialist pedagogy, socialist literature and arts, the state and laws, party building and party leadership, the world revolution and so on—and raised it to a higher stage.

The leader's revolutionary ideology, the footstone of which is the Juche idea, is a great encyclopedic ideology which elucidates the fundamental principles of the revolution and gives correct answers to all the theoretical and practical problems raised by every stage and every realm of the revolution and construction and by different social thoughts; it serves

as a potent ideological, theoretical and practical weapon of the revolution and construction.

Indeed, the leader's immortal Juche idea is a great idea which has made an epoch-making contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism and to the ideological development of mankind and an ever-victorious revolutionary banner leading the revolution and construction from victory to victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's half-century-long history of revolutionary struggle is a glorious history of his wise and seasoned leadership of the arduous and complex Korean revolution to victory.

Only under such revolutionary guidance of the leader who holds fast to revolutionary principles, has keen perspicacity, unbreakable iron will, remarkable organizing ability and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, has the Korean revolution been able to overcome all trials and difficulties and advance vigorously along the shortest path to victory.

In guiding the revolution and construction, the great leader has always followed and put into practice the Juche idea and the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence, an embodiment of the idea.

The great leader has always broken through difficulties in an offensive manner to cope with every situation, showed the clear-cut orientation and goal of struggle to the masses of the people and solved all problems by giving definite priority to political work, that is, work with people and enlisting their revolutionary zeal and inexhaustible creative wisdom. The leader has always grasped the main link in the whole chain of work, concentrated efforts on it and then undone all other links while vigorously arousing the masses to continued innovations and uninterrupted advance.

Thanks to the leader's outstanding and seasoned guidance our people could smash the desperate offensives of the imperialists and the subversive activities of the renegades at every step and successfully overcome manifold diffi-

culties, opening a new, broad avenue for the advance of our revolution. The nature, society and people of this country have all undergone a great change. It was also under the leader's wise guidance that our people could achieve brilliant victories on all fronts of the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, pushing aside all obstacles, and ascend the high peak of socialism by making a big leap towards progress and civilization.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's half-century-long history of the revolutionary struggle is a noble career of the people's benign father with fervent love for and devoted service to the people and with lofty communist virtues.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proved the great truth of the Juche philosophy that people are the masters of everything and the most powerful and precious in the world. On this basis, he has brought up our people into the proud masters of this country and into revolutionaries and led them to perform their duty and role as transformers of nature and society and makers of history.

The leader who, representing the people's desire, set out on the revolution always finds himself among the people, sharing joy and sorrow with them, and bestows his boundlessly warm fatherly love upon them, striving day and night to make them live a more independent and creative life.

Under the warm care of the leader, a man of genial personality and broad magnanimity, who shows infinite love and solicitude for the people and has a high sense of duty to and affection for his revolutionary comrades, our workers, farmers and other working people are all enjoying a free, happy and worthwhile life as the masters of the country and society.

The leader shows great love and solicitude not only for the people in the northern half

of the Republic but also for the fellow countrymen in the south and overseas compatriots.

Indeed, the whole course of the glorious revolutionary struggle traversed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is resplendent with the immortal services and revolutionary feats that can be performed only by a prominent leader of the working class who is possessed of a great idea, outstanding leadership art and lofty virtues.

For his undying exploits in the Korean revolution and his distinguished services to the cause of the emancipation of mankind, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is enjoying the absolute trust and unreserved respect not only of the Korean people but also of the revolutionary people the world over.

Having realized through their life the great favours and wise guidance of the great leader and the unbreakable vitality of his Juche idea, our people entrust their destiny and future to him and are afire with a firm determination to carry out to the end through generations the revolutionary cause explored by him, looking up to him till the end of the sun and the moon.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people will uphold as ever the Marxist-Leninist banner, the revolutionary banner of the great Juche idea, and advance with redoubled vigor, closely united around him, and thus powerfully accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of the Korean people who are advancing under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and genius of revolution.

Chang Mun Sok

Creation of Juche Idea

In the early stage of the Korean revolution the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created the great Juche idea and provided the working class and Communists with a revolutionary weapon and brought a new phase in the development of Marxism-Leninism.

The leader's great Juche idea is a scientific revolutionary idea of the working class based on the principle that people are the masters of all things and decide everything; it shows the fundamental stand and method and the firm guiding principle in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The leader created the Juche idea in the early days of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. This was needed by the historical conditions in the new stage of the revolutionary movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is in full agreement with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism; it came into being as a reflection of the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 501.)

In the latter half of the 1920s when the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung assumed the leadership of the revolution, a new change was taking place in the international communist movement and the world revolutionary movement.

Oppressed peoples were fighting revolutionary battles for national and class emancipation in many regions of the world. Their struggles were complex and diverse in forms, had different national characteristics and were fought under different historical conditions.

They naturally required the working class and Communists of each country to apply the general principles of Marxism-Leninism creatively to the specific reality and historic conditions of their country and to solve all the problems arising in the revolution and construction for themselves.

This was true especially of Korea which had

remained a colonial and semi-feudal society.

The Japanese imperialists who had long worked to invade the Asian continent using Korea as a springboard, now stepped up war preparations in real earnest to occupy China while brutally repressing and plundering the Korean people with unusual fever.

This extremely sharpened the national and class contradictions between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists.

To resolve the acute national and class contradictions in a colonial and semi-feudal society the Korean revolution had to tackle a complex and difficult task of carving out its own path.

The national-liberation movement and the early communist movement in Korea went through twists and turns and suffered setbacks owing to the criminal acts of the flunkeyists and factionalists who failed to see the reality of the country and believe in the strength of the people.

Therefore, the Korean people had to tackle everything arising in the Korean revolution by their own efforts and work out the line and method of struggle by using their own brains.

As seen above, the new historic conditions of the Korean revolution and the world revolution urgently required a new guiding idea and theory.

Born into a family of patriotic and revolutionary lineage, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung embarked on the road of revolution in his early age with a firm determination to save his compatriots who, deprived of their dear fatherland, were ground down by all sorts of humiliation and lack of rights, poverty and hunger under the tyranny of the hateful Japanese imperialist aggressors and the landlords and capitalists. And he cleared a new road of revolution in his own way.

When he was still young, particularly when he was a pupil, the leader fully grasped the actual conditions of the Korean national-liberation movement and communist movement and keenly felt the need to rely

on the strength of the people in the revolutionary struggle and solve one's own problem on one's own responsibility.

In those days, a few self-styled "communists" and nationalists who were leading the national-liberation movement in Korea kept themselves away from the masses and indulged in wordplay and scramble for hegemony, instead of arousing the masses to the revolutionary movement.

Some "communists" came out with a "Left" opportunist theory, emphasizing only the leadership role of the working class in the Korean revolution while ignoring its ally; others advocated a Right capitulationist theory that the national bourgeoisie should take the hegemony in the Korean revolution since it was the bourgeois democratic revolution.

More, the Korean communist movement was infested with factions at that time which were knee-deep in a sectarian feud. They had no idea of carrying out the revolution with their own convictions and with the strength of the people.

The factionalist-flunkeyists, forming three-men or five-men groups, tried to win the recognition of the Communist International, each insisting that his group was the only legitimate and genuine Marxist group.

This had a strong impact on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He felt sure that one should not make the revolution in that way, and that one must go among the masses, rely on them in struggle and solve all problems by one's own efforts.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The two aspects as mentioned above had great impact on the development of my revolutionary thinking. From then on we emphasized that the populace are the masters of revolution, and accordingly, we must go among them and that if we step up the revolution of our own country with our own efforts in a responsible manner, whether or not recognized by others, we will naturally gain sympathy, recognition and assistance from other countries. We can say this was the starting point of our Juche idea." ("Talk with the Managing Editor of the Japanese Politico-theoretical Magazine 'Sekai'," Eng. ed., p. 4.)

With a firm faith in the truth he had found

by himself in the revolution and unshakable spirit of fidelity to revolutionary principles and decision, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung carved out in his own way the path to victory in the Korean revolution. In the course, he further confirmed the great truth of the revolution, the principle of the Juche philosophy, that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and the driving power of the revolution and construction is also provided by them.

Keeping to the adamant stand of Juche, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung united the broad masses, including workers and peasants, in the revolutionary organizations and conducted energetic revolutionary activities.

In the course of revolutionizing the broad masses and organizing and mobilizing them to the revolutionary struggle, the leader became more convinced that once the simple and ordinary working masses of the people acquire a revolutionary awakening, they can carry on the revolution by their own efforts in any adversity.

Applying his genius, the leader made a Marxist-Leninist generalization of this objective truth and performed an immortal exploit of creating the great idea of Juche.

His Juche idea gave a new elucidation of the fundamental problems of the revolution, supplying only correct answers to all burning questions of the times.

At the historic Chialun Meeting held in 1930, the great leader advanced the Marxist-Leninist line for the Korean revolution he had long elaborated. The line was based on the Juche idea.

At the meeting the leader defined the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in its nature and gave all-round answers to the strategical and tactical problems of most cardinal and principled significance in the Korean revolution—the line of armed struggle, the line of united front, the policy for founding a Korean Communist Party, etc.

The creation of the Juche idea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great historic event which opened up a new era in

(Continued on page 23)

Leading Our Peasants Straight to Brilliant Victory

Under the brilliant rays of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, this land is pulsating with a fresh revolutionary vigor.

The latest teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the National Congress on Agriculture have touched off a new wave of revolutionary enthusiasm all over the countryside.

Holding aloft the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions unfurled by the great leader, our peasants are dashing forward like lightning through violent revolutionary storms, sweeping away all that is obsolete. They don't know the slightest hesitation, vacillation or stagnation.

Where have their strength, wisdom and hope come from?

Their source is the self-confidence and high pride in being masters of the revolution under our socialist system established by the fatherly leader, revolutionaries, his true revolutionary soldiers, who live and fight for the country and people and for the building of socialism-communism; it is their firm resolve to remain infinitely loyal to the leader through generations.

Never before in Korea's history of 5,000 years have our farmers enjoyed such a great liberty and happiness as they do now in the ever-prosperous socialist fatherland.

Whenever our farmers have a surge of self-confidence and pride in farming under the guidance of the fatherly leader, whenever they feel a great love and care shown by him to every aspect of their happy life, their minds

turn to the long, glorious revolutionary path covered by the leader and to the strong historical roots in the solution of the rural question.

Far back in the early days of his revolutionary activities, the great leader regarded the rural question as one of the cardinal problems in the Korean revolution and mapped out a great plan to bring freedom and happiness to our peasants who were stripped of all rights, left in ignorance and subjected to maltreatment and oppression by the Japanese imperialists and the landlords. To materialize this plan he worked with might and main.

In the early period of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader went to Chialun, Kuyushu, Wuchiatzu, Tunhua and other rural areas to enlist the peasants in organizations and sow the seed of revolution in their hearts.

In the guerrilla bases, the fatherly leader first enforced the agrarian reform and distributed land among the tillers to meet their age-old desire for land.

The Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, which he had elaborated in the days of fierce battles and arduous marches, showed the right solution to the rural question and brought into being deep historical roots in its settlement.

After the country's liberation, the great leader, basing himself on the grand plan he had mapped out for the solution of the rural question as well as on the practical experience he had gained in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, pointed out



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung answering to the enthusiastic cheers of the attendants at the National Congress on Agriculture

the clear-cut way for our countryside to follow at each stage of the revolutionary development and led the peasants from victory to victory.

He freed our peasants from feudal exploitation through the agrarian reform. Then, meeting in time their desire as well as the need of the revolution, he led them along the road of socialist cooperativization and wiped out completely all sources of exploitation and poverty in the countryside.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Under socialism the peasant and agricultural questions consist in developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, in making the peasants well off, abolishing the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of the steady consolidation of the socialist system established in the countryside."

Our socialist countryside has now changed beyond recognition as a result of the struggle for implementing the task to eliminate the

distinction between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry for the final solution of the rural question according to the great leader's teaching.

A new era of Juche-based scientific farming has come to our socialist modern countryside where irrigation has been introduced and machines do farm work and chemicals kill weeds for the farmers. Our peasants gather bumper harvest every year. They live in cosy, bright houses. Taxes, tuition fees, medicinal charges are all alien to them. How happy they are!

Our peasants say with one voice: We owe all this glory and happiness to the fatherly leader who guides us, showing so warm a care for our life.

Our agricultural working people are all happy indeed, under the profound care of the fatherly leader. But it is their greatest honour and happiness to enjoy his warm love and deep trust.

Let me give an instance:

Last year our peasants reaped an unusually rich harvest. To sum up this result and attain yet greater successes, they sent their representatives to Pyongyang for a grand seminar on the eve of the New Year when all people of this lovely land were extending warmest greetings to the great leader, heartily wishing him a long life in good health.

Honoured to greet the New Year in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, together with the fatherly leader whom they had longed to see awake or asleep, the representatives were all beside themselves with joy and emotion.

Some of them even had the honour to be invited to a state banquet on the morning of the New Year's Day. The great leader called them close to him. Patting them on their shoulders one by one, he highly appreciated their labor results, praising now a model bumper harvester, now a model farmer in two-crop

cultivation, now a farmer who had ploughed the paddies of his coop farm three times before sowing last year. His eyes resting on a woman workteam leader of over 50, he stood deep in thought for a moment and spoke highly of her who had gathered a rich harvest from her sterile land last year. Then he proposed a toast to her.

The proposal threw all the attendants into a storm of emotion and excitement. What a great love for them who had lived in rags and hunger in the past under the heels of the Japanese imperialists and the landlords, but have now become dignified masters of the country, pillars of the revolution, under the warm care of the fatherly leader!

For this very warm love and deep trust the leader has shown and is showing for the peasants, our socialist agriculture has developed so speedily along the short cut to socialism and communism indicated by the Theses.

Following this road, our peasants reap rich harvest every year through their efforts and scientific farming methods suiting our soil and properties of our crops, irrespective of weather.

Our dependable machine and chemical industries supply more and more tractors, trucks, chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals for the comprehensive mechanization and allround chemicalization of agriculture.

This country has reached a high level of rural mechanization. The Ryongchon Coop Farm in the Kindung Plain, Hwangju County, has mechanized 34 kinds of work out of 36 in its two-crop cultivation in non-paddies. It produced 9.1 tons of grain per *chongbo* with 40 mandays' labour. It means that last year every work hand tended ten *chongbo* of dry fields and reaped over 90 tons of grain from them. What a great wonder this is!

In the Ryongchon Plain as well as in the

rice-producing Anak and Mundok areas, drawing near is the historic day when every work hand will cultivate as many as five-six *chongbo* of paddies or eight-ten *chongbo* of non-paddies by reducing labour investments in every *chongbo* to 60-80 mandays in paddies and 20-30 in non-paddies through comprehensive mechanization.

This year, the 10th anniversary year of the publication of the Theses, our countryside has entered the stage of modernization and industrialization. The day is not far off when our peasants will be freed from arduous labour once and for all.

Our peasants will raise the per-*chongbo* output of rice to more than six tons and that of maize to over five tons on an average throughout the country by ameliorating soil, making a seed revolution, developing farming technique and following the principle of right crop on right soil and right crop in right time. Those units which have already reached or surpassed this level will boost the per-*chongbo* grain yield by more than one ton this year over what they produced last year.

The old mode of life and customs give way

to new socialist ones in all aspects.

The introduction of water and bus services and the conversion of rural clinics into hospitals help further narrow the gap between town and country in living conditions.

Brighter is the morrow of our socialist countryside.

Before long ours will become a more modernized countryside, a countryside where comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization have been completed, a richer and more civilized countryside. Then our peasants will live a happier life and do more fruitful work in a socialist countryside better to live and work in.

Ever-prosperous is our Juche socialist agriculture with firm politico-ideological and material-technical foundations, laid by the great leader, for gathering rich harvest every year and with the brilliant revolutionary tradition in the solution of the rural question established by him.

Mun Song Hun

(Continued from page 19)

the development of our revolution. Now the Korean Communists and people came to have their own Marxist-Leninist guiding idea and Juche-motivated revolutionary lines, strategies and tactics, and the Korean revolution advanced vigorously along the one road of victory and glory.

In each stage of the development of the revolution and construction the leader raised problems to suit the political awareness of the masses and solved them by use of their strength. By overcoming flunkeyism and giving

definite priority to the work with people, he thoroughly applied the Juche idea in all fields and led the revolution and construction to great victory. In this course, he further deepened and developed the immortal Juche idea.

Correctly reflecting the law of the revolutionary development of our times and the revolutionary aspiration of the people, the great Juche idea now commands active support and sympathy from the progressive peoples and revolutionaries of the world, displaying its enormous vitality.

Choe Jung Yon

A Great Patriotic and Revolutionary Family.

The family of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great family whose successive generations have fought for the independence of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people, and for the sacred revolutionary cause of the working class.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our revolution is not over and we still have much work to do. If we fail to accomplish the revolutionary cause in our generation, we must leave it for the next generation to consummate."

It is an inevitable requirement of the development of the revolutionary movement to take over and carry forward revolution. Revolution is not carried out in one or two generations.

The revolutionary family of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a family which has met most fully such requirement of the law of revolutionary development.

The whole family of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people — his great grandfather Kim Ung U, grandfather Kim Bo Hyon, grandmother Li Bo Ik, father Kim Hyong Jik and mother Kang Ban Sok, uncle Kim Hyong Gwon, next younger brother Kim Chol Ju and cousin Kim Won Ju, and his grandfather Kang Don Uk and uncle Kang Jin Sok on his mother's side — was a patriotic and revolutionary family which fought with devotion for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people.

The leader's family, which has fought without abandoning their lofty patriotic will even in the midst of severe trials and storms and in the prison and in face of death, is a revolutionary school which has carried forward the revolution amidst the revolutionary storms and brought up numerous revolutionaries in the fierce struggle.

Indeed, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's family is the most patriotic and revolutionary family in the world, whose whole members have carried on the revolution for several generations as revolutionaries.

His family is a revolutionary one which has led the van of the people's struggle at every stage of the revolutionary struggle from the first days of the modern revolutionary movement of Korea.

His great grandfather Kim Ung U distinguished himself in the van of the battle in which the U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman," dispatched by the U.S. aggressors to probe the possibility of invading Korea, was sunk when it intruded into our country in 1866.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's grandfather Kim Bo Hyon and his grandmother Li Bo Ik were also patriots who fought resolutely against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

In the grim days when Korea was reduced to a colony of Japanese imperialism, Kim Hyong Jik, his father, opened up a new path of revolution for national liberation; he was the great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement.

Kang Ban Sok, his mother, was also an ardent revolutionary fighter who devoted her whole life to the struggle for the country's independence and the freedom and liberation of the people; she was a prominent leader of the Korean women's movement who began the communist women's movement in Korea.

The internal and external situation created in the period between the late 1920's and the early 1930's required the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and strategies and tactics to bring the national-liberation struggle and the communist movement of our country to a new upsurge and called for the appearance of an outstanding leader who would show the

way for the Korean revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and great Marxist-Leninist, created the immortal Juche idea and, on this basis, advanced the independent line of the Korean revolution and waged an energetic struggle for its implementation, thereby accomplishing the great cause of national liberation.

The revolutionary family of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most typical popular family which had eked out a meagre living for generations as tenant farmers.

The leader's was a working family which experienced most seriously the bitter sufferings of the exploited and oppressed people.

His whole family members devotedly served the interests of the exploited and oppressed people, always standing on their side, lived among the toiling masses and shared life and death, sweets and bitters with them; they awakened and mobilized the masses of the people to a stout fight against the foreign aggressors and the exploiting classes.

The leader's family whose whole members turned out in the revolution against exploitation and oppression lived their life through their own industrious labour from generation to generation.

As seen above, the leader's was a popular family, ordinary and simple; it was the symbol of the great mettle of our diligent people.

The family of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was also a model revolutionary family firmly united in a comradely way.

Only a family which is rallied in a single revolutionary idea can be united in a principled way solely for the interests of the revolution, the interests of the working class, and its members can value their political life and subordinate their all to the revolutionary requirements.

Only such family can make revolution generation after generation and be invariably true to the revolution.

We can find the great pattern of such revolutionary families in the leader's patriotic and revolutionary family.

The leader's revolutionary family did not allow itself to be captivated by a mere kinship affection, but it firmly combined in a

true comradely relationship of submitting its all to the interests of revolution with a single ideology and will.

When Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of our country and an indomitable revolutionary fighter, was carrying on his revolutionary activities, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's family members firmly defended his Chiwon (High Aim) spirit and, on this basis, the whole family was firmly united in a true comradeship.

The leader's revolutionary family regarded it as the greatest honour and pride that the leader, in succession to his father's lofty revolutionary cause, led the van of the revolution bearing the destinies of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's family members took the immortal Juche idea created by him as the firm faith and guideline in their life and struggle and resolutely fought in the van of the revolutionary struggle to carry into practice the line and policies of the Korean revolution set forth by him.

As we see, the family of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a revolutionary one which was firmly united in true human ties, comradely relationship, prizing the interests of the revolution most.

Born in such a patriotic and revolutionary family, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, was educated in patriotism by his parents and was under their revolutionary influence from his early years. He grew up in the severe storms and trials of a society full of national and class contradictions.

The patriotic education in his revolutionary family and all the trials and bitter sufferings he had undergone in his early years made the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have a burning faith and fighting spirit to achieve the country's liberation and independence at any cost from his childhood and embark on the road of the revolutionary struggle at the early age of 14.

The great revolutionary family of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the soil of the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party, its valuable revolutionary asset; it is a cradle of the Korean revolution.

The Great Leader

Comrade Kim Il Sung's Original Theory on Three Revolutions

Under the wise leadership of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—are being developed in depth to a new higher plane in our country.

The revolutionary upsurge and great innovations wrought on all fronts of socialist construction in our country are the brilliant fruition of the leader's outstanding thought and line on the three revolutions under socialism.

(1)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, taking into full account the law of revolutionary development of our times and the fundamental demands of the building of socialism and communism, generalized the practical experiences in socialist construction and propounded a new theory on continuing the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Even after the achievement of a socialist base, the socialist state should continue to carry out the revolution thoroughly in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 163.)

In the whole course of the building of socialist and communist society, the establishment of the socialist system is nothing but the achievement of a socialist base.

Even after the triumph of the socialist system, the hostile elements persist in insidious manoeuvrings, the survivals of old ideas left over from the exploiter society remain in the minds of the working people and there are still distinctions between town and country and class distinctions between the working

class and peasantry. And the productive forces do not reach such a high level as to provide all members of society with ample means of living.

After the establishment of the socialist system, therefore, the Party of the working class should build a complete socialist society by exercising the dictatorship over the hostile elements, pushing ahead with the ideological revolution powerfully and accelerating socialist economic construction, and, further, build a solid material and technical foundation of communism while continuing with the revolutionization of the people. Only then it can reach the higher phase of communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung newly clarified that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the basic contents and central tasks of the revolution to be continued under socialism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are an objective requirement of socialist and communist construction. For Chollima riders and all working people, it is the most honourable duty to fight selflessly for the successful accomplishment of these three revolutions." (Ibid., p. 52.)

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the successive revolutionary tasks on the way to communism after the socialist system was established.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class until the establishment of the socialist system was a struggle to liquidate the exploiting classes and overthrow the exploiting system.

But, after the socialist system was established, the socio-economic conditions of the re-

volutionary struggle undergo a change and, accordingly, the targets of struggle and the revolutionary tasks also change.

After the establishment of the socialist system main stress is laid on overcoming what is old and creating new things in the ideological, technical and cultural fields. Only by continuing revolution in these fields, is it possible to build socialism and communism successfully.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's theory on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under socialism is an original one of continuous revolution which embodies his great Juche idea.

The leader elucidated from the firm Juche stand that the course of the building of socialism and communism is that of the continuous revolution and that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the central revolutionary tasks under socialism. He thereby afforded a new understanding of social revolution and made clear the general contents of the revolution to be carried on for the building of socialism and communism.

The leader also clarified that these three revolutions under socialism aim, after all, to completely free the people from all fetters in all domains of social life and make them enjoy an independent and creative life to the full as the real masters of nature and society, thereby newly elucidating the character of the revolutionary struggle for socialist-communist construction.

Thus, the theory on revolution does not confine itself to the establishment of the socialist system, but it has developed into a perfectly systematic, scientific theory which comprises the whole course of the building of socialism and communism.

The theory on the three revolutions makes clear that even under socialism revolution should be continued without interruption, thereby making it possible to reject stagnation and standstill, self-complacency and slackness, maintain the revolutionary enthusiasm and the creative activeness of the working people developed in the course of the socialist revolution and give full play to them to push ahead vigorously with the building of socialism and communism.

This theory clearly shows what revolution should be continued after the establishment of the socialist system, thus enabling us to

define clearly the object of struggle and work out correct strategies and tactics to achieve it, and advance straight along the short cut to socialism and communism.

(2)

Unlike the revolution for changing the social system, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions — whose aim is to occupy the ideological and material fortresses for socialism and communism — are designed to consolidate and develop the already-established socialist system and, on the basis of its superiority, to realize socialism and communism.

Even after the triumph of the socialist revolution the Party of the working class should free the working masses from fetters of obsolete ideas including individualism and egoism and remould them into Communists equipped with new ideas, culture and morality commensurate with a socialist and communist society based on collectivism; it should develop technique and culture to deliver them from hard labour and cultural backwardness left over from the old society and make them lead a more worthwhile life as the masters of nature and society.

All these successive tasks in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class can be accomplished admirably only through the steady consolidation and development of the already-established socialist system in firm reliance upon its superiority.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions which aim to consolidate and develop the socialist system and capture the ideological and material fortresses for the building of communism are carried on under the conditions that the exploiting classes have been liquidated and the political and ideological unity of the entire people is achieved. So these revolutions require a new form and ways of struggle different from those of the revolution for liquidating the exploiting system and exploiter classes.

As the leader taught, the unity and co-operation of the working class, co-operative farmers and the working intellectuals form the basis of the social relations in socialist society and the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people based on the

worker-peasant alliance and their common aspiration and enthusiasm to build socialism and communism under the leadership of the Party are the principal motive power propelling the progress of society.

The three revolutions under socialism, therefore, can be successfully carried out only by firmly relying on the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the masses of the people in accord with the fundamental requirement of the social relations of socialism.

Under socialism these revolutions are carried out by non-violent method. But they are, to all intents and purposes, an acute class struggle between socialism and capitalism and they can be made only by means of ideological education and ideological struggle.

The ideological education and struggle are the principal method of the ideological revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The ideological revolution should not be carried out by force as is the struggle against the hostile elements, but always by means of persuasion and education. It should become a work of cementing the unity and cohesion of the working people." (Ibid., p. 172.)

The ideological revolution in socialist society is an internal affair of the working people who advance hand in hand to attain the common ideal; it aims to educate and remould all the working people into Communists.

Moreover, it is designed not to oppose the working people but to oppose and uproot obsolete ideas in their minds and arm them with communist ideas, the revolutionary ideas of the advanced working class.

To remould the ideology of the working people and train them into Communists, therefore, can be done only by means of persistent persuasion and education, criticism and ideological struggle to uproot the remnants of old ideas and all their manifestations.

The technical and cultural revolutions can also be successfully carried out only through the fierce ideological struggle.

Under socialism the main obstacles to the technical and cultural revolutions are the

remnants of old ideas in the minds of the people.

The intensive ideological education and struggle are the completely correct ways to thoroughly liquidate the remnants of all sorts of obsolete ideas and conventions and bourgeois and reactionary elements which hinder the progress of technique and cultural construction and to successfully push ahead with the technical and cultural revolutions.

Only by the methods of the ideological education and ideological struggle, we can induce the broad working masses to take an active part with the attitude of a master in the technical and cultural revolutions, overcome all sorts of unsound and wrong ideological survivals and elements which have remained for long in spheres of the economy, technique and culture, hindering their development and rapidly raise the technical and cultural level to bring the technical and cultural revolutions to a steady, new upsurge.

All this proves that the means of the ideological education and struggle are the completely correct and revolutionary one which makes it possible to successfully carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in line with the nature of the socialist system and the law-governed requirements of its development, and successfully occupy both the ideological and material fortresses for the building of communism in reliance upon the united strength of the masses of the people and their revolutionary enthusiasm.

(3)

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly expounded the principled ways for powerfully carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

In order to continue with the revolution under socialism and seize the ideological and material fortresses, the leader taught, it is necessary to give a definite precedence to the ideological revolution and vigorously push ahead with the technical and cultural revolutions as well.

The ideological revolution is a revolution designed to remould the people, the direct builders of socialism and communism, the masters of the revolution and construction. Its main task is to root out the survivals of

old ideologies in the minds of the working people and revolutionize and working-classize them to make them Communists.

If the ideological revolution is carried out thoroughly, it is possible to capture both the ideological and material fortresses successfully.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution, which aim to narrow down to a considerable extent the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores, are the strategic tasks arising in the building of socialism after socialist industrialization has been realized.

Their implementation is the basic ways for emancipating the working people from arduous labour, ensuring them more perfect equality in their working life and accelerating the technical reconstruction of the national economy and the progress of the productive forces.

Their implementation makes it possible to solve satisfactorily the problems of raising the technical and cultural standards of the working people and remodelling their ideological consciousness and eliminating the difference between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

It is the central tasks of the cultural revolution to develop in an allround way science and education, literature and art on the basis of opposing the imperialists' cultural penetration and the tendency toward restorationism and to introduce cultured practices in production work and daily life so that the working people may get rid of all manner of obsolete habits and conventions of life and manage their economy assiduously with the attitude of a master.

Only when they are carried out with success, we can raise the levels of general knowledge and technical and cultural standards of the working people, thoroughly establish norms of socialist culture and morality in

all realms of the social life, remould their ideologies and reconstruct and develop technology splendidly.

The successful fulfilment of these tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions is the important revolutionary assignment of our people in their struggle for promoting the complete victory of socialism and capturing the two fortresses, material and ideological, for communist construction.

What is most important in carrying them out is to establish Juche thoroughly in all fields of social life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Establishing Juche means having the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 6.)

To establish Juche and make all people arm themselves with the Juche idea thoroughly and have the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction—this is the most important guarantee for the successful settlement of all problems arising in the execution of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Under the militant banner of the three revolutions unfurled by the leader, our people are now advancing, advancing, struggling and advancing, while working new innovations and miracles at the "new Chollima speed, new Pyongyang speed"—"loyalty speed" on all fronts of socialist construction.

The correctness and greatness of the leader's outstanding thought and theory and line on the three revolutions have been proved to the full by our reality.

Kim Sun Bok

"SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF KIM IL SUNG"

Published in Foreign Languages

The Foreign Languages Publishing House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea brought out the "Short Biography of Kim Il Sung" in English, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, French and Spanish.

The biography which was edited by the Editorial Committee for the "Short Biography of Kim Il Sung" is a summary of the fifty years of revolutionary struggle of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and his scientific revolutionary ideas and theories founded and developed, wise leadership given, lofty virtues displayed, rich fighting experience gained and brilliant exploits performed, in the course of this struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, was born in a revolutionary family. In a half century since he set out on the revolutionary road in his early years, he has travelled the thorniest path in modern history, devoting his all to the struggle for the independence of the country, the freedom and welfare of the people, the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and the triumph of the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle.

Under the revolutionary banner of his Juche idea, the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has led the Korean revolution from victory to victory. He brought about national liberation, established an advanced socialist system and built up a powerful socialist industrial state in Korea. Through his profound and original theories and practical activities he has made unfading contributions to the development of Marxism-Leninism and to the world revolutionary struggle.

As a great thinker and theoretician and re-

volutionary genius, Comrade Kim Il Sung created the great Juche idea and has led the revolution and construction steadfastly along the road to victory. The history of his revolutionary activities is an immortal revolutionary epic which tells of the struggle and life of the greatest patriot and Communist.

The great revolutionary thinking and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is possessed of scientific revolutionary theory, outstanding leadership abilities and lofty virtues, are a source of indestructible strength, courage and confidence for revolutionaries and serve them as a textbook for revolution which shows the road to victory.

The "Short Biography of Kim Il Sung" which comprehensively systematizes his brilliant revolutionary history, consists of 14 chapters.

Chapter 1 mentions the leader's patriotic and revolutionary family and his childhood.

Chapters 2 and 3 refer to historical facts that the leader formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union which marked the beginning of his revolutionary activities and organized and guided the revolutionary youth and student movement centring on Kirin, put forward the Juche-motivated line for the Korean revolution at the Chialun Meeting and waged a vigorous struggle to carry it into effect.

Chapters 4, 5 and 6 give the brilliant history of the leader who founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, in accord with his strategic policy of organizing and unfolding the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, and organized and led the 15-year-long arduous yet heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Under the leadership of the Communists our revolutionary workers and peasants organized and waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle, thus advancing the Korean people's national-liberation struggle to a new stage."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the unique and scientific revolutionary lines and strategies and tactics in each period and stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and wisely guided the struggle to implement them, and thus led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to great victory, accomplished the cause of national liberation and performed the immortal exploits to shine for ever in the annals of the fatherland.

Chapters 7 and 8 give an account of the facts that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who defeated Japanese imperialism, showed clearly the way for the liberated Korean people, carried out the cause of creating the party, the state and the revolutionary armed forces, and organized and mobilized the masses of the people to fulfil the tasks of the period of transition to socialism on the basis of the thorough implementation of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic.

Chapter 9 tells the historical facts that the leader set forth the outstanding military strategic policies and tactics and led the entire people and the People's Army correctly to carry them out with strong will and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, thereby defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors and winning the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Chapters 10 and 11 mention the revolutionary activities of the leader who led the struggle for the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy and the building of the foundations of socialism to brilliant victory. In the postwar period Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the original basic line of economic construction and the policy of socialist transformation of production relations and organized and led the struggle for their successful implementation; he thoroughly established Juche in all domains of the revolution and construction, initiated the great Chollima Movement and powerfully pushed ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions even after the esta-

ishment of the socialist system.

Chapters 12 and 13 tell the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who aroused the entire people to the struggle for the overall socialist construction after the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, brilliantly solved the problem of the socialist economic management, the socialist rural question and the question of socialist industrialization, successfully carried out the line of carrying on economic construction and building of defences simultaneously and the policy of revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, and unfolded the unremitting theoretical and practical activities.

Chapter 14 records that at the Fifth Party Congress the leader summed up the great victory attained by our people in socialist construction and set forth the lines and policies and goals of struggle to promote more powerfully the Korean revolution.

The biography also gives historical facts that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the completely correct line and policy for the south Korean revolution and for national reunification and is leading the north and south Korean people to put them into effect, thus accelerating the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution. Along with this, the biography shows that the leader has advanced the strategies and tactics for the world revolution and made a great contribution to the international communist and working-class movements and to the victory of the world revolution.

The immortal revolutionary ideas and unique theories and methods created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the experience accumulated by him in the whole course of his struggle for the victory of the Korean revolution and the progress of the world revolution—all this constitutes a priceless asset and rich treasure for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The "Short Biography of Kim Il Sung" recently published in foreign languages will be of great help for the broad peoples who want to learn from his great revolutionary ideas and his glorious revolutionary history.

Sok Il Chan

A SHALLOW WELL IN PONGHWA-RI

Ponghwa-ri, a revolutionary historic place, has a crystal-clear shallow well telling of the lofty revolutionary spirit of Kang Ban Sok, an outstanding woman revolutionary, mother of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

There stands an aromatic tree on the level covered with green grasses, hanging down its branches around the well. Under the tree, crystal-clear water issues from a deep crack of a rock, rolling golden sand.

This shallow well reflects the sky as clear as mother Kang Ban Sok's heart. It has many beautiful stories about the mother who fought on resolutely, along with the history of this country.

In the spring of 1917, Kang Ban Sok came to Ponghwa-ri from Mangyongdae to help Kim Hyong Jik, the indomitable revolutionary fighter and the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea, in his revolutionary activities, and paid a great attention to keeping the village clean.

The crystal-clear shallow well



She ardently loved the mountains and rivers of the homeland and cleaned up the shallow well covered with thorn thickets. Now the well added beauty to the landscape of the village.

Village women gathered at this well to draw water every morning and evening and peasants at field work came to satisfy their thirst.

There mother Kang Ban Sok imbued the village women with anti-Japanese patriotic spirit and kindly taught them how to conduct and how to bring up their children into fine pillars of the country.

Saying that our country as a whole was as beautiful as that shallow well, she told people that they should have national pride as Koreans since they were born and grew up in such a land. She always said that in order to win back national independence women, too, should unite and fight.

She used to carry water from this well early in the morning and cook meals for Kim Hyong Jik, who devoted himself to the great cause of national liberation, and his revolutionary comrades who came to see him across steep mountains.

Enjoying her warm love, the members of the Korean National Association and the anti-Japanese independence fighters pledged themselves to remain single-heartedly loyal to Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the Korean anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, and fought bravely under his guidance, upholding his lofty will of *Chiwon* (High Aim) for national liberation.

Efforts dedicated by Kang Ban Sok for the national liberation cause bore a fine fruit; a brilliant socialist paradise has been built today in our country under the wise guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Scores of years have passed. But today water issues as ever from the shallow well in Ponghwa-ri, telling of her lofty revolutionary spirit and her warm love for the fatherland.

Founding of Korean People's Revolutionary Army, First Revolutionary Armed Forces in Our Country

Forty-two years ago, on April 25, 1932 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Its birth was a historic event of epochal significance in the development of the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country.

Ever since he set out on the road of revolution, shouldering the destinies of the fatherland and the nation, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung had attached great importance to the decisive role of revolutionary violence in the national-liberation struggle in colonies and made great efforts to found a revolutionary armed force.

The leader set forth the Juche-motivated line of waging an anti-Japanese armed struggle, the most correct way for the national and class emancipation of our people, at the historic Chialun Meeting held in June, 1930.

At the meeting he said that the immediate aim was to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and attain the liberation and independence of Korea, and stated that the only way to overthrow the Japanese imperialists, burglars armed to the teeth, and win Korea's independence was for Koreans to fight with arms in hand and defeat the Japanese imperialists.

The line of anti-Japanese armed struggle laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a thoroughly Juche-motivated anti-imperialist revolutionary line stipulating that the Korean revolution should be carried out independently by the Korean people themselves through their struggle on their own responsibility and that in the colonial national-liberation struggle armed counterrevolution can be defeated only by armed struggle; it was an absolutely correct revolutionary line which made it possible to firmly ensure unified guidance of the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole

through the well-organized anti-Japanese armed struggle by a powerful standing armed force, and lead the Korean revolution to victory.

To implement this line, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded in the summer of 1930 the Korean Revolutionary Army with the core members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League he himself had trained. It was a political and paramilitary organization of the Korean Communists formed in preparation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The leader energetically organized and guided the work to train the KRA members into able revolutionaries prepared politically and militarily and skilful in mass work, lay a mass base for the anti-Japanese armed struggle and arm the progressive youth with the weapons captured from the enemy or the ones manufactured by themselves. To cope with the fast-changing internal and external situation created by the invasion of Manchuria by the Japanese imperialists, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung called the historic Mingyuehkuo Meeting in December 1931 and put forward a series of new policies including the policy of waging an armed struggle in form of guerilla warfare and founding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) to this end. And he correctly organized and led all the revolutionary organizations for their implementation.

Braving personal danger, the leader splendidly realized an anti-imperialist united front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units and successfully overcame all difficulties which cropped up in the way of founding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Based on these thoroughgoing preparations, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist re-

volutionary armed forces of the Korean people, on April 25, 1932. It was formed of progressive workers, peasants and young patriots, and centred around the Korean Revolutionary Army-men and the core elements of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, the staunch Communists of our country, guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory, organized the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first contingent of the revolutionary people's armed forces in our country, with the progressive workers and peasants and patriotic youths who were opposed to Japanese imperialism for the national independence and social emancipation of the Korean people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 65.)

The KPRA created by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung was a revolutionary armed force guided by his great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea; it was a revolutionary armed force of the Korean working class, fighting to drive out the Japanese imperialist aggressors, establish a genuine people's government and eventually build socialism and communism.

The KPRA was a people's army which was made up of the best sons and daughters of the workers and peasants, maintained ties of kinship with the people and fought for them. It was not only a combat force fighting Japanese imperialism, but also a propagandist and organizer that educated the masses of the people and organized and mobilized them in the revolutionary struggle.

Furthermore, it was a proletarian internationalist revolutionary army that fought for the victory of the world revolution, under the militant slogan, "Workers of all lands, unite!"

For its nature and characteristic feature diametrically different from any nationalist or capitalist armies, the KPRA founded by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted military strategist, was able to fight against brigandish Japanese imperialism for 15 years, relying on the support and encouragement of the revolutionary people, even under the most difficult conditions where there was neither power nor state to provide a rear, and defeat it and accomplish with credit the historic cause of the country's liberation at long last.

The founding of the KPRA by the great

leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was, indeed, a great event which marked a new turn in the development of the Korean communist and anti-Japanese, national-liberation movements and had a great historic significance in the development of the Korean revolution.

The Korean people now had a genuine revolutionary armed force. Previously, they had shed much blood but suffered setbacks in the struggles against the Japanese imperialists, because they did not have a revolutionary army. The Korean anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle and communist movement were now raised to a new, higher plane.

With the KPRA founded and the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and brilliant military strategist, the working-class leadership of the Korean people's national-liberation struggle was firmly guaranteed and the communist movement closely linked with the Korean people's revolutionary struggle for national and social liberation.

The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle was the highest form of active struggle for routing the burglarious Japanese imperialist aggressors, who were armed to the teeth, and liberating the homeland. It was also the most powerful struggle for vigorously inspiring and correctly guiding all other forms of mass struggles. It became the strong core of our communist and anti-Japanese, national-liberation movements.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle fully ensured the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's leadership of the Korean revolution as a whole and opened up a broad avenue for the accelerated advance of all aspects of the Korean revolution, including the work of founding a Korean Communist Party and the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

Being a great struggle for both national liberation and social revolution, the anti-Japanese armed struggle filled the Korean people with the hope of national regeneration and a firm conviction of the victory in the revolution and roused them to a vigorous nationwide resistance against Japanese imperialism.

By organizing and waging this struggle and leading it to victory, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung made a tremendous contribution to the world revolution as well.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle guided by

the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal Juche idea was a revolutionary war against the imperialist aggressors; it was a great struggle that showed colonial peoples a completely correct way to national independence and social emancipation.

By founding the KPRA and organizing and waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the leader showed the colonial peoples the path of struggle to free themselves with their own revolutionary forces. This marked a new turn in the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples in colonies and proved a strong blow hastening the disintegration of the colonial system of world imperialism.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line and policies for the Korean revolution on the basis of his immortal Juche idea and defeated the most fiendish and outrageous Japanese imperialist aggressors and splendidly realized the historic cause of national liberation. And he set the oppressed peoples in colonies a practical example of the armed struggle, a most active form of struggle for national liberation.

Through the 15-year-long bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung not only upheld the honour of our nation and demonstrated to the world its revolutionary spirit but defeated fiendish Japanese imperialism and restored the fatherland at last; in the course of that struggle he established the brilliant revolutionary traditions our Party and people should inherit and carry forward from generation to generation.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions consist mainly of the ideological system of Juche, valuable revolutionary achievements, rich experience of struggle and the revolutionary work method and the popular style of work. They are the deep and strong roots of our Party and revolution and constitute firm assets for the ultimate victory of the revolution.

As we had these brilliant revolutionary traditions, we were able to establish the Party, the General Staff of the Korean revolution, set up the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and found the People's Army, the reliable defender of the revolution, without delay even under the complex and difficult circumstances after liberation.

The birth of the Korean People's Army meant a strengthening and development of the Korean

People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces of our people, into a regular army. It was a great event of historic significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people who are advancing toward socialism and communism.

With the creation of the Korean People's Army, our people became a mightier and dignified nation and a full-fledged people of an independent, sovereign state with a powerful regular army. As they had it, they could defeat the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of imperialism, and defend with honour the revolutionary gains in the great Fatherland Liberation War and reliably carry on revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

Along with the Korean People's Army, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and Red Young Guards, our Party's civil revolutionary armed forces, were created on the strong roots of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and they have grown strong. And all the people have been placed under arms. The result is that an all-people, whole-nation defence system has been firmly established in our country, capable of annihilating any imperialist aggressors at a stroke.

Guiding our people along the road to victory and glory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has set up the most advanced socialist system in our land and turned our country, which had eclipsed on the world map, into a mighty socialist industrial state with complete political sovereignty, a powerful independent national economy and a strong self-defence potential and a brilliant national culture.

Marking the 42nd birthday of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, our people evince their adamant resolve to equip themselves more firmly with the great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, remain boundlessly loyal to him and struggle more staunchly for the complete victory of socialism, the independent reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

Our people are fighting under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, rallied close around the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung. They will surely emerge triumphant from their revolutionary cause.

Chang Yu Son

Always Knee to Knee with People

Today our people are leading a perfectly happy life in the ever-prospering socialist fatherland, the land of Juche, which is envied by the world people. Their greatest happiness is to have as their leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, who always finds himself among ordinary, simple people in this land, discusses state affairs, big and small, with them and teaches and leads them.

Despite the pressure of the difficult and complex work of directing the revolution and construction, our leader always finds time to mingle himself with people; he goes wherever workers and peasants work and live, and takes good care of every aspect of their life.

Having accomplished the historic cause of national liberation, the great leader came back home in triumph. Now Mangyongdae, his native place which he had longed to see for 20 years and where his grandparents lived, was within a calling distance, but he visited first the working class, the pillars in the building of a new country. From that unforgettable day on, he has made countless trips to give on-the-spot guidance to the people. Always finding himself among people, he taught them the great thought and ideal and led them energetically to build socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Especially when a Marxist-Leninist Party is in a difficult situation, it should go deep among the masses and discuss all matters with them and take advice from them.

"The masses of the people are our teachers. We always learn from them."

Whenever a difficult and complex problem to be solved without fail cropped up in the revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung met first the people, saying that he felt encouraged and confident only when he was among them.

After the liberation, the leader guided vic-

toriously the agrarian revolution aimed to uproot the long-established feudal relations of landownership and make the peasants the permanent owners of land. That time he went among hired and poor peasants and discussed with them the ways for the successful implementation of the difficult and complex revolutionary task.

When the Party started to lay the foundation of socialism, it met with both serious economic difficulties and the simultaneous attacks of the enemies within and without. At that very critical moment the leader visited the workers at the Kangson Steel Plant and discussed with them the ways for tiding over the difficulties, saying it was they that should prove the correctness of the Party's line and policy.

Before completing the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the immortal programme for the socialist rural question after the establishment of the socialist system in our country, he went out to a village in Taedong county to get knee to knee with the peasants and later even called them to the office of the Party Central Committee for consultation.

At the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader set forth the magnificent Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution. To carry them out successfully, in February 1971 he visited the workers in Huichon and kindled a torchlight of great, new technical innovation there and thus brought about a great upsurge in production of machine tools throughout the country.

As seen above, whenever the fatherly leader works out the great, original lines and policies of our Party, he takes counsel with people.

Here is a moving story. In the summer of 1955 when the severe war wounds had not yet been healed completely in our country, the leader went out to the hilly Changsong

county to work out methods of making peasants in the mountainous areas live as well as those in the plain regions.

One evening the fatherly leader called on a family which had not yet been well-off and had a talk with its old woman. He wanted to acquaint himself with the actual living conditions and desire of the Changsong people.

First he asked her what she needed to make a living.

He earnestly demanded answer more than once. But she only said: "Dear leader, we live carefree thanks to you."

The leader said that he was sorry for her not to tell him about what her family needed and asked her to speak frankly.

Now she was deeply touched.

To tell the truth, she did not say what she wanted to for fear of troubling the kind-hearted fatherly leader who has always a great many cares to tackle. Now she told him of what had been on her heart.

She, wiping tears from her eyes with the breast-ties, replied to the leader's questions. She told him about the living and farming conditions in the mountainous area.

The fatherly leader went from village to village to have talks with peasants to work out the ways for the improvement of the economic life of the people in hilly regions.

The peasants told him of what they had experienced, seen and heard.

They informed him of places which yield a rich abundance of grapes, pear and many other wild fruits, in which medicinal herbs and edible wild vegetables and grasses for fodder of cow, goat and pig grow well, and which produce a rich crop of red pepper and maize.

The peasants told him what they had experienced or known.

The great leader listened intently and attentively to and prized highly what they said. In what they mentioned, he found a clear-cut way to lead the people in Changsong and all other mountainous villages as well as the plain areas to communism.

In July 1959 he met the Changsong county functionaries and instructed them to do farming well by combining crop growing and stockbreeding and cultivating crops suited to the county's features and at the same time to make effective use of the mountains

and develop the local industry, so as to radically improve the living standards of the peasants of this hilly region. And he spoke of a very meaningful thing that people were a walking dictionary.

As mentioned above, the fatherly leader always mingles himself with people, highly values and loves them, gives heed to their aspiration and voice, and firmly relies on their wisdom and creativity to solve all problems.

Since theirs is such a great, affectionate leader of the people, our people entrust everything to him, follow single-heartedly his guidance, practice intense loyalty to him and advance dynamically along one road of new victory indicated by him.

That is why many foreign friends who have been in our country speak highly of the lofty virtues and popular traits of the great leader and the boundless happiness of our people who are true to him and live under his warm care. After a short stay in our country a foreign poet expressed his emotion as follows:

*Marshal Kim Il Sung meets workers and
Smiles all over his face
At factories and other work places,
Then bright smiles spread over their
faces, too.*

*Marshal Kim Il Sung sits by the roadside
And listens to the peasants.
The great leader jots down in his memo
Their opinions one by one.
The leader and the peasants
Exchange words warm-heartedly.*

*The people have the leader as their father,
The entire people, young and old,
Call Marshal Kim Il Sung their father.
No one is happier than the Korean people....*

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always has a heart-to-heart talk with the people and leads our revolution and construction to victory. His wise guidance and lofty, popular style of work will shine forever in our revolutionary history and everlasting will be our people's absolute trust in and unwavering fidelity to him.

35th Anniversary of Peitatingtzu Meeting

Thirty-five years have elapsed since the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung called and guided the historic Peitatingtzu Meeting.

Very complex and difficult was the revolutionary situation around that time.

In the late 1930s, the Japanese imperialists intensified the brigandish plunder and fascist suppression of the Korean people as never before in a desperate attempt to terminate the Sino-Japanese War quickly and further expand their war of aggression on the Asian continent.

At that time the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean people centring on the anti-Japanese armed struggle was forging ahead more vigorously throughout the country. Alarmed by this, the Japanese imperialists frantically sought to "annihilate" the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, (KPRA), the greatest "scourge" in their "rear security," further tightening the border guard and throwing in huge armed forces—their Kwantung Army and troops in Korea and the puppet Manchukuo army—and even their stooges' organizations.

In particular, they destroyed the revolutionary organizations in Changpai and the homeland and conducted a sweeping roundup of patriots, frantically arresting, imprisoning and killing people. Along with this, they extensively spread a false rumour that "the communist army starved and froze to death in the forests" in an attempt to dispel the great expectations and hope of the Korean people for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The situation urgently called for keeping

up an upsurge in the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The Korean Communists must step up the anti-Japanese armed struggle to bring about a new upswing in the overall Korean revolution."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the gifted military strategist, called a historic meeting of cadres of the KPRA at Peitatingtzu in April 1939. Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the prevailing revolutionary situation, he advanced new strategic and tactical policies for the steady advance of the Korean revolution as a whole.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly appreciated the proud successes attained by the KPRA units in the course of winter operations and the arduous march from late 1938 to the spring of 1939, and set forth the policy of switching over to a general counteroffensive and advancing into the Musan area, giving the enemy no breathing spell, and thus rousing the people to a new struggle.

He pointed to the need to concentrate forces and switch over to the counteroffensive in the same spirit as was displayed in smashing the desperate enemy offensive in last winter's operations, and thus deal the enemy a severe political and military blow and hasten his defeat.

He further said that while the enemy forces were dog-tired from their winter operations and dispersed in their rest camps, our army should rally its forces and deal them



In defence of the Headquarters during the Arduous March, men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army lure the enemy troops far away from it and annihilate them

successive blows, and thus replenish its clothing, food and ammunition, advance into the homeland to light the torch of liberation for our people, rouse them to struggle afresh by restoring the wrecked revolutionary organizations and raise higher the torch of national liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also put forward the policy of further intensifying political work among the masses along with vigorous military activities.

He said that it was essential to send many political workers and small units to Changpai and different parts of the homeland to rebuild and reorganize the revolutionary organizations there and establishing new revolutionary organizations among the masses of workers and peasants.

He further stated that they had to see to it that where there were people, there were revolutionary organizations, and where there

were revolutionary organizations, an anti-Japanese national united front was formed to unite all patriotic forces under its banner and vigorously conduct the anti-Japanese, national-liberation movement in combination with the armed struggle of the KPRA.

The leader told the meeting that when the enemy concentrated huge armed forces in the area southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san, the KPRA had to quickly move to the northeast of the mountain and conduct intensive military and political activities.

These policies advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung represented the wisest measures which mirrored the requirement of the prevailing situation and particularly of the development of the Korean revolution itself and the unanimous aspiration of the people for national liberation.

They were also the most active and revolutionary ones which made it possible to save

the Korean revolution from crisis and lead it to a continued upsurge by rebuilding and reorganizing the revolutionary organizations destroyed by the wholesale arrest of the Japanese imperialists and the manoeuvrings of opportunists of all hues and imbuing the revolutionary people with faith in victory.

The strategic policy laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of advancing again into the homeland was the most correct and active measure taken with his wise judgement and sharp analysis of the situation and by his extraordinary revolutionary sweep; it was of great import and displayed a great vitality in developing the Korean revolution along Juche lines and bringing about its constant advance.

With renewed strength and fighting spirit, the KPRA units launched a big spring counteroffensive in accordance with the policy of advancing into Korea set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and they advanced like a surging wave.

The Battle of Chiuchiatien, the enemy concentration centre, on April 12, 1939, acted as a signal for the spring offensive, and the KPRA units under the direct command of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung carried on positive military activities along the Amnok-gang River, such as

Shihwutaokou and Panchienkou.

Along with this, the small units of the KPRA conducted active political work among the masses in the vast areas to rebuild, reorganize and expand the local organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and boost the revolutionary spirit of the people.

In this course favourable conditions were created for the KPRA to advance again into the homeland. The main force of the KPRA under the direct command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung again crossed the Amnok-gang River and moved into the homeland on May 18, 1939, after breaking through the Japanese imperialists' tight frontier guard, and conducted large-scale operations in the Musan area.

The strategic and tactical policy of advancing into the homeland put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proved a heavy political and military blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Through the march into the homeland, the KPRA, the leading force of the Korean revolution, grew invincible and the destroyed revolutionary organizations were rebuilt and reorganized to carry on energetic activities, and thus the Korean revolution forged ahead more vigorously.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Growth of Technicians and Specialists in Our Country

Thanks to the Juche educational thought and sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and to his great solicitude, the ranks of technicians and specialists are expanding daily in our country.

There was not a single institution of higher learning in our country before liberation due to the Japanese imperialists' colonial policy to obliterate national culture. But in 1953 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists numbered

21,872. During the Five-Year Plan higher educational establishments increased from 19 to 78 and their students grew 5 times; engineers, assistant engineers and specialists swelled to 133,000—twice the figure in 1956.

During the Seven-Year Plan the number of institutions of higher learning increased from 78 to 129, with engineers, assistant engineers and specialists growing to more than 497,000—4.3 times the figure in 1960.

Today, our people have made great results in carrying out the programmatic task of the Party to bring the number of engineers, assistant engineers and specialists with col-

lege and higher technical school education to more than 10 per cent of the labour force at all factories, enterprises and cooperative farms during the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) and the total number of technicians and specialists to more than one million in the near future.

There were more than 140 colleges, over 500 higher technical schools and upwards of 600,000 technicians and specialists in 1973.

Today our technicians and specialists are excellently managing and operating all the state and economic organs, scientific and cultural institutions, modern factories and enterprises and cooperative farms with their wisdom and efforts.

Our Socialist System Is a Social System Embodying the Juche Idea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on his Juche idea, made a profound analysis and generalization of all the social relations under the socialist system and thus newly elucidated the intrinsic nature of this system—the working masses are masters of all things and everything in society serves them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our socialist system is the best social system under which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves the working masses." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 25.)

The working class establishes the power of proletarian dictatorship and socializes the means of production. This aims, in the final analysis, to make the working masses the masters of society and all things in society serve them.

The workers, peasants and other working masses transform nature and society and make history. Therefore, the working masses should become masters of society and enjoy all material wealth.

In exploiter society, however, the working masses cannot become masters of society and are subjected by the ruling classes to exploitation and oppression and all sorts of humiliations and insults, because they do not have state power and means of production.

Only in socialist society can the working masses hold their social position they should have and become the masters of all things.

Our socialist system established by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung practically ensures all conditions for the working masses, the masters of the country, to enjoy an independent and creative life to the full.

Political independence is most vital to people.

Our socialist system practically guarantees

the working masses all political liberties and rights to enable them to have full political independence.

Our socialist state exercises thorough dictatorship over the hostile elements to make the working people enjoy full political independence as the masters of society.

All our working people, regardless of their sex, occupation, property status, education and party affiliation, have the rights to elect and to be elected and the rights to and freedom of all socio-political activities including speech, the press, assembly and demonstration. They also participate directly in the state administration and politics as full-fledged masters of power.

In particular, under our socialist system all the working people are trained as social beings who live a sound socio-political life so that they can enjoy fuller political independence.

To enable the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, to live an independent and creative life as masters of the country, they should be practically ensured all the rights in the economic and cultural life as well as political independence.

Our socialist system practically guarantees the working people, the real masters of the country, all the rights in the domain of the material and cultural life.

Our socialist state provides everyone at working age with a job according to his ability and aptitude, with food, clothing and shelter. It also offers every condition for free education and free medical treatment to all people. Moreover, it responsibly looks after the life of the co-operative farmers and assumes full responsibility even for the lives of those who cannot work, supportless old people and children. Therefore, in our country there is neither unemployment nor poverty and there is no one who goes around begging.

Our state promises a brighter morrow for

the people, and directs special concern to the new generation, the future of society.

Our socialist system makes the working people fully independent and creative in all domains of social life, and thus accelerates social progress at an unprecedentedly high tempo.

The steady, high rate of the development of socialist society can be attained by bringing into full play the inexhaustible creative energy of the working people.

The socialist system makes the working masses the masters of society, thus giving full scope to their creative power.

In order to bring into full play the creative power of the working masses in socialist society, however, it is essential to steadily heighten their ideological consciousness so that they may fulfil their duties satisfactorily as the masters of society and to provide all conditions for them to display their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom to the full.

The leader's teaching on educating and remoulding all the working people on communist lines by revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society has been implemented thoroughly. The result is that the revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom of the masses of the people are fully displayed. According to the leader's unique theory concerning state administration and economic management based on the revolutionary mass line all work—developing production and technology, managing and operating the economy and advancing science and culture—has been converted into the undertaking of the masses themselves and the creative role of the masses of the people, the masters of society, raised to the utmost.

Our socialist system is the most solid and powerful social system based on the monolithic unity of the entire people around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today our society has been turned into a great, harmonious Red family where the entire people are closely united as a political force; in this great family all are working and living full of revolutionary ardour and optimism. The entire people are united politically and ideologically and working with revolutionary zeal. This is precisely the firm

basis of our society and the source of our indestructible strength." (Ibid., p. 33.)

Our people's firm unity is based on the commonness of their socio-economic status, their goal and interests and on their high consciousness as true masters of society and political independence.

And, our people under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are firmly united around him by his great Juche idea.

The political and ideological unity of our people is the most solid one linking the leader and people like one blood vessel, for it is based on the infinite respect and love of our people for the leader and their absolute trust in him and on their unanimous will and desire to repay with loyalty his boundlessly great and warm love and favours for them.

The political and ideological unity of our people around the leader is also solid because it is based on his great Juche idea.

The revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the monolithic idea of our Party and the sole ideological basis of the unity of the whole Party and the entire people around the leader. The Juche idea is the banner for the victory of the Korean revolution and the ever-victorious revolutionary idea guaranteeing the sure victory of the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of socialism-communism, overcoming all sorts of opportunism.

The firm unity and cohesion of our people with the leader as the centre is the stronger because it has been attained through the protracted arduous revolutionary and constructive struggle and it withstood all kinds of difficulties and trials.

Our socialist system is the best social system which the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has established by embodying his immortal Juche idea; it is the source of the eternal prosperity of our fatherland and the perpetual happiness of our people.

Now our people are doing everything in their power to consolidate as firm as a rock and add lustre to their socialist system which has taken deep roots on this land, withstanding violent storm and stress.

Kim Bok Rok

"The Great Leader Marshal KIM IL SUNG Is the Only Sun and Hero of the Nation"

The south Korean people live and fight on with hope for and confidence in the future, following the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sunflower does the sun; their hearts are filled with ever-deepening reverence for him.

The revolutionaries and people of south Korea patiently wait for the day when they will live under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung for ever, looking up to him as the sun and hero of the nation.

A south Korean revolutionary who had waged a tough underground struggle in defiance of the suppression of the enemy, said:

"The revolutionaries, intellectuals and the masses of the people in south Korea today regard it as their greatest happiness to have the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and ardently desire to come under his care at the earliest possible date."

A worker named Kang residing in the Yongdungpo ward, Seoul, luckily obtained a photo of the leader giving on-the-spot guidance to a factory, and showed it to his wife, saying:

"This is a picture of General Kim Il Sung whom we have always spoken of. Like this, I heard, he likes to mingle himself with the broad masses of workers and takes meticulous care of their life. How happy the workers of the north are!

"The General is the greatest man in world history. We can fare well, too, only when we receive his leadership."

Immensely invigorated by the image of the leader engraved on their memory and resolved to put up a resolute fight, the south Korean people of all walks of life are building up formidable strength even under the tyranny.

A pressman in Taegu who had been deprived of freedom of speech by the fascist clique had this to say:

"As we keep the noble image of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless hero and genius of mankind, in our hearts, we are very happy. We abound in courage because we have his Juche idea as our food. We have prodigious power with which to combat all unjustness in this land with the pen of justice."

"Marshal Kim Il Sung," a young cobbler called Li in Seoul remarked, "is the most distinguished person we have ever heard of in modern times. He originated the Juche idea which is recognized as the dominant idea in our age; under its banner the north has turned into a predominating power as we see today. It is also the leader who indicated the shortest cut to reunification in reflection of the aspiration and desire of the nation. The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the only sun and hero of the nation. So to speak, he is the sun delivering the country and people and bringing the people a happy life."

An official in Taegu observed:

"I heard for the first time of Marshal Kim Il Sung, when I was studying at a middle school in Taegu before the August 15 liberation. At that time, he was known widely as the legendary hero and liberator of our

"Frankly speaking, my earnest desire since then has been to see him....

The south Korean peasants who have suffered from the lack of land for centuries, unanimously pin their hope on him, maintaining that it is General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who is most sympathetic with them in misery.

*Though the sun blazes,
Things make shade.
But the warm care shown by
 Marshal Kim Il Sung
Shines shadeless in the minds of
The compatriots, poor and humiliated, in
 the south.
O, great is Marshal Kim Il Sung!*

A professor in Seoul asserted:
 "Only when they come under the leadership
 of President Kim Il Sung, can all the con-
 scientious intellectuals in dark south Korea
 enjoy a meaningful life."

"Only the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Marshal Kim Il Sung enable technicians to accomplish their mission and take a high pride in their occupation.

The entrepreneurs in south Korea, too, profoundly revere and honour Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution.

Desirous of living as soon as possible a worthwhile and happy life as a master of the country under the care of the respected and beloved leader, a tradesman surnamed Chong in Seoul said:

All these are but a few examples to show how profoundly the south Korean people are revering the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung today and how intense their loyalty to him is.

Braving the tyranny of the fascist Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the south Korean people are vigorously fighting on to bring nearer the day of reunification when they will live under the warm care of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Here we introduce some impressions of foreign friends on Mangyongdae—Ed.

Bitossi Renato, Chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions, said:

"Mangyongdae is beautiful indeed.

"It is a historic place where the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung was born. So it attracts a lot of working people.

"I am very happy, together with Korean working people, to see many historic places at Mangyongdae associated with the childhood of President Kim Il Sung."

Paht Abdel Ajiz Al-Masait, head of the Kuwait journalists' delegation, remarked:

"At Mangyongdae, I learned well the revolutionary family of President Kim Il Sung whose successive generations have energetically fought for the independence and freedom of the country and his revolutionary history.

"Mangyongdae is of very great significance for both the Korean people and the world and Arab peoples fighting against imperialism."

M.G. Borisovitch, head of the architects' delegation of the Soviet Union, noted:

"Mangyongdae gave me ample knowledge of the childhood of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and his shining revolutionary history.

"The revolutionary family and relatives of President Kim Il Sung have fought for the independence and freedom of the fatherland from generation to generation.

"President Kim Il Sung was born into a very poor family. Eloquent proof of this is provided by the simple furniture and farm implements carefully kept in the house of Mangyongdae, his native place.

"It is here at Mangyongdae that the great sun of the Korean people rose."

Dayanidy Sharma, head of the delegation of the National Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal, said:

"Mangyongdae deeply impressed and moved us.

"Really great is President Kim Il Sung who was born and spent his childhood here at Man-
gyongdae.

"...That is why the Korean people as well as foreigners incessantly visit Mangyongdae.

"Our people are all eager to learn from President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people....

"Beautiful Mangyongdae is a historic place where the great leader was born and grew up and it is a source of inspiration for all people."

Syprian Marian, delegate of the All-African Federation of Trade Unions, said:

"Mangyongdae is a historic place which is of special import in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people against oppression and for dignity.

"The revolution made by the Korean people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung greatly encourages the masses of the African

people in their struggle to liberate all Africa from the colonial yoke and from imperialism-colonialism."

Ahmed Leda Muhammad Halipa, member of the journalists' delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt and journalist of the MEN, said: "Mangyongdae affords a fine example of national-liberation struggle."

"President Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary family set an example to the fighting peoples."

"They encourage the rising generation to devote themselves to the great revolutionary cause."

Baren Ray, delegate of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, stated:

"Mangyongdae teaches foreign visitors — patriots and revolutionaries — as well as the Korean people how to love their countries and devote everything to their peoples."

Jaber Alli, member of the delegation of the "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Eritreans in Africa, remarked:

"The experiences and lessons we have learned today at Mangyongdae are priceless for the Eritreans in their brave struggle against the colonialists."

"We army men of the Eritrean Liberation Front and our people will learn from all the victories and experiences gained by the Korean people under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader and the leader of the world people."

Bilal Musa, head of the delegation of the "Group for the Study of the Great Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Austria, declared:

"Mangyongdae is very important in educating the Korean people in the example of the great revolutionary family of President Kim Il Sung."

"It will remain for ever a symbol of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples the world over."

"I think that everything at Mangyongdae—the house, mementoes and every tree—is very valuable for educating both the Korean and world peoples in the example of the great revolutionary family of President Kim Il Sung."

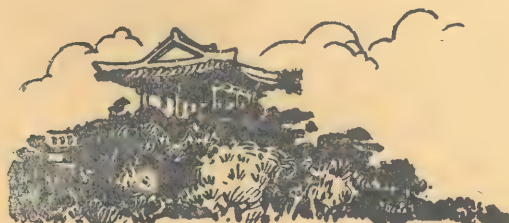
"We will follow the example of President Kim Il Sung fighting for the country and people and strive to build a fine country as Korea."

P.L. Lakhanpal, Chairman of All-Indian Democratic Party, said:

"Mangyongdae is the cradle of revolution which encourages not only the Korean people but the revolutionaries and socialists-communists throughout the world. Therefore, Mangyongdae is glorified and is near and dear to the hearts of people."

Risandro Otero, Vice-Chairman of the National Cultural Committee of Cuba, praised:

"Mangyongdae is the spiritual birthplace of the Korean people and the world peoples making revolution; it is the dearest to their hearts."



REVOLUTIONARY OPERA

The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain

The revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" adapted from the immortal classic of the same title opened a broad avenue to the development of the opera art. Recently, based on this result, our artists produced a new revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" on a modern theme. This new piece portrays a new worthwhile life of the people under our socialist system.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our socialist system is the best social system under which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves the working masses."

The revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" presents a hymn of praise to our socialist system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, under which the working masses are masters of everything.

This opera consists of a prelude, seven scenes and a finale.

The story is woven round composer Hwang Sok Min's family.

Hwang Sok Min and his wife leave their dear

native village, unable to gain means of livelihood because of exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists and their stooges. They build a shack in a deep, uninhabited valley of the Kumgang-san Mountain. One day, Sok Min is arrested by the Japanese imperialist police on a preposterous "charge" of having reclaimed a plot and built a hut in the very place where a capitalist's villa is to be erected. Thus he is forced to part from his family.

Sok Min luckily runs away and finds shelter in a felling ground in the northern part of the country, where he has to fag. Now his wife Myong Hui, with little daughter Sun I, starts wandering from place to place to seek a living.

Twenty years elapse and the country is liberated. Under the socialist system established by the benign leader, Sun I grows as a model member of the coop farm in the Kumgang village and has a good hand at dance and song; she now is a favorite with villagers. And her mother Myong Hui becomes the head of a twice Chollima fruit-growing workteam.

To return. Sok Min is fond of music. One

Girls of the Kumgang village singing the praises of the favours of the leader who has brought them a happy life of today



day he receives collections of revolutionary songs from a commanding officer of a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army that liberated the felling ground. Now he takes the road of revolution and starts composing revolutionary songs for the sake of the country and the people.

After liberation he becomes a trained composer. He comes to the Kumgang village in Mt. Kumgang-san to set a piece on the mountain to music. He presses ahead with his work, deriving strong emotions from the village which has turned into a socialist paradise. Sometimes he carries his thoughts back to the past.

He finds also time to help energetically the young art circle members of the village in their rehearsals for the coming national art festival.

Sun I converses freely with this popular, well-known composer from the capital at her house. She rehearses the new "Dance of Magnolia" to his accompaniment. But she does not know that the composer is her father, nor does he know that she is his daughter.

Sun I arrives at Pyongyang to take part in the national art festival. Hwang Sok Min hears her singing the unforgettable song "Fairies

Before liberation Sun I's father is arrested by the Japanese imperialist police on the absurd "charge" of having erected a shack and opened a plot in the very place where a capitalist's villa is to be built



To write the music to a piece, composer Hwang Sok Min visits Sun I's mother, an innovator, but she has gone for a study meeting. So he is entertained by Sun I

Come Down to the Kumgang-san Mountain" he composed and sang when he sheltered in the deep valley of that mountain in the past. He also sees the familiar flute he left behind in his shack when he was taken away by the Japanese imperialist police.

Thus Hwang Sok Min's family are reunited at last after 20 years of separation, under the warm care of the fatherly leader.

Through the story of this family the opera sufficiently testifies to the fact that our socialist system erected by the fatherly leader is the source of the permanent prosperity of our country and the everlasting happiness of our people.

The revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" employs in an all-round way the successful delineation forms of the other operas in the style of the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood," and it also boasts of some specific features.

One of them is the interlardment of scenes of remembrance. A scene describes the pre-liberation life of Hwang's family with active help of Pangchang; it, holding the

threads of the story, represents a remindful but natural comparison between present and past with a perfect space-time continuum of the plot. Such scenes play an important part in developing powerfully the story and in delineating the leitmotiv of the work; they make the plot vicissitudinary.

The songs and music in this opera are characterized by our national flavour, graceful, light, optimistic and soft, and by a high artistic value.

The beautiful magnolia flowers are in full bloom under the deep love of the leader.

Containing unbounded gratitude,

They are in full flower

On every peak of Kumgang-san.

Sun I and other youngsters of the Kumgang village sing this dulcet "Song of Magnolia Flower" and execute the "Dance of Magnolia" to the accompaniment of Sok Min in a rehearsal room of the Provincial Song and Dance Ensemble; this song and dance play a great role in impressively portraying the pure and lofty inner world of the Korean women likened to magnolia that was tortured by frost and snow in the past but blooms gaily now under the warm care of the leader.

Another peculiarity of the opera is that it

Hero and heroines, now masters of this beautiful and thriving land, sing a hymn of their intense loyalty to the fatherly leader, heartily wishing him a long life and good health for the independent, peaceful reunification and everlasting prosperity of the country



A solemn spectacle! The sun rises over the East Sea. Composer Hwang Sok Min's passion for creation runs higher

interlards widely such forms as song-and-dance ensemble and dance, popular and favourite with and familiar to the people.

The revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" serves as an excellent textbook which causes among our people the feelings of unbounded gratitude to, deep reverence for and unwavering fidelity to the respected and beloved leader and intense pride in and warm love of the socialist system established by him in our country, a socialist paradise.

Choe Sang Chong

Another Proud Creation of Our Juche Industry

Recently a reduced pellet shop was commissioned at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, one of the large ferrous metallurgical centres in our country.

Its processes are streamlined and modernly equipped; it makes it possible to produce more iron by using domestic fuel on a large scale.

Its commissioning is a fruit of the wise guidance of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is well aware of the position and role of ferrous metallurgy in the development of our national economy and always devotes deep concern to the consolidation of the independence of this branch. It is also the manifestation of the infinite loyalty to the leader of the builders, steelmakers and scientists who strove to translate into reality his teaching.

The respected and beloved

leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"An especially important task for ferrous metallurgy in the present stage is to introduce domestic fuel on a large scale so as to further consolidate the independence of this branch. In order to develop our iron industry, using the anthracite coal abundant in our country, we should build the necessary material foundations, and, at the same time, keep promoting scientific research work for perfecting the reduced pellet process, the process of continuous steel making from granulated iron, and so on." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, pp. 578-79.)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the clear-cut direction and ways for further consolidating the independence of our ferrous metallurgy. Not only this.

Workers striving for increased production of reduced pellets by an industrial method



He looked round a pilot plant for the mass production of reduced pellets by an industrial method, taught in detail the ways for the construction of the new shop and manufacture of its equipment and took minute care of every aspect of the life of workers, technicians and scientists.

Inspired by the programmatic instructions and parental affection of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the workers there were out in the construction of a new shop with a single will to practice loyalty to him.

The Party committee of the complex conducted an organizational and political work energetically; it repeatedly explained the workers and technicians the leader's teachings related to the field of ferrous metallurgy and his on-the-spot instructions given to the complex on over 30 occasions, for their firm ideological preparation, and roused them to building a reduced pellet shop with our technique, equipment and materials in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Under the direction of the Party committee the staff of the complex actively pushed ahead with the manufacture of machinery and equipment, big and small, for the reduced pellet shop such as a moulding machine, a blower, an exhaust fan, scores of flatcars in close contact with those enterprises in charge of making them.

It was not an easy job to manufacture these entirely new metallurgical installations. But the workers and technicians of the complex and those at machine-



A commanding office

building plants in different parts of the country pooled their wisdom and strength and held collective consultations to solve knotty problems.

Designers could not make a go first in drawing blueprints of semi-automated moulding machine, the heart of the new shop. They held scores of hot debates and finally succeeded in drawing them. They also worked out in good time the design of a machine for ramming heated pellets and other 1,600-odd sheets of blueprints and sent them to the relevant machine-building plants.

Builders in charge of laying the foundation surmounted all sorts of difficulties, with a firm conviction that they could do anything once they were resolved to, copying after the unyielding spirit displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters. Their work was especially urgent for the early completion of the project. When they dug earth, the stratum spurted water all of a sudden. But they strove heroically, taking all necessary steps; they mortared the footing and

waterproofed the necessary parts instantly.

The fitters at the assembling shop were also in high spirits. They came out to carry into effect as soon as possible the leader's instruction on industrializing the production of reduced pellets, convinced that they were the very masters of the project and could tide over any difficulty by their own efforts. They boldly built the crane to install the body of the moulding machine within the already erected building. They exceeded their daily plans by 250-350 per cent in the assembling of heavy-oil supplier, blower and exhaust fan.

Taking great pride in building another proud structure to consolidate the independence of ferrous metallurgy, workers at the metal working and furnace building shops halved the time of joining and welding pipes of over 17,000 metres and manufactured automatically-rotating flatcars and built a bulky furnace for continuously making reduced pellets with credit.

The workers and technicians at

the Ryongsong Machine-building Factory honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung" and many other plants worked persistently and successfully manufactured the ordered machines and installations for the reduced pellet shop with the attitude of a master toward the revolution.

Thus, the shop came into being in a short space of time and started producing high-quality reduced pellets.

Indeed, the builders discharged their task creditably, displaying to the full the spirit of collectivism: "One for all and all for one."

Now this modern reduced pellet shop, another proud structure for our Juche industry, soars at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, a powerful metallurgical centre, telling the immortal exploits performed by our working class who, taking to heart the leader's teaching, did their utmost to practice loyalty to him; it will make a great contribution to further consolidating the independence of our ferrous metallurgy.

Great Vitality of Line for the Country's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic line for national reunification maintained since the beginning by the Government of our Republic has been that of assuring the reunification of the north and south by the Korean people themselves independently on the basis of democratic principles without the interference of any outside forces subsequent to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 197.)

The line of reunifying the country peacefully and independently on the basis of democratic principles and without the interference of any outside forces is a brilliant embodiment of the leader's great line of independence and it is the correctest one reflecting the unanimous desire and aspiration of the whole nation.

The leader proposed to reunify the country by establishing a democratic unified government through free north-south elections. Besides, he proposed to institute a north-south Confederation, conclude an agreement between the north and south on not using arms against the other side, cut the armed forces of north and south Korea drastically following the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea, and carry on collaboration and interchange between the north and south. All these are the most fair and reasonable proposals for hastening independent, peaceful reunification.

Thanks to the sincere efforts the Government of the Republic has exerted under the wise guidance of the leader, a great advance has been made in recent years in the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In his historic speech, "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory," delivered on August 6, 1971, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the fast-changing internal and external situation, put forth a

proposal of epochal significance for conducting extensive north-south negotiations to put an end to the long-existing freeze between the north and south and bring a new phase in national reunification.

Because of the vitality of the proposal and under the pressure of the people at home and abroad, the south Korean authorities who had been dead set against any suggestion of ours for negotiation and reunification could not but come to the talks with us.

The north-south dialogue was started with the talks between the Red Cross organizations and developed into the high-level political talks between the north and south. And the North-South Joint Statement based on the three principles advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—**independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity**—was made public on July 4, 1972 and the North-South Co-ordination Committee formed.

A new phase was thus brought in our people's struggle for national reunification.

Since the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, the Government of the Republic has made all sincere efforts to put into practice the items agreed upon at the north-south dialogue at the earliest possible date and expedite national reunification.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, however, rely on the outside forces more and more, flagrantly violating the agreed items of the North-South Joint Statement. They issued a "special statement" in an attempt to create two Koreas and intensified as never before their fascist repression of the south Korean people and democratic figures who demand peaceful reunification.

Owing to this, our country stands at the crossroads—permanent division or achievement of reunification through a nationwide struggle.

In his historic speech, "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country", made on June 23 last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had always striven to settle

the problem of national reunification from the independent stand, set forth the five-point programme for national reunification, which marked a new milestone in the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Thus he decisively frustrated the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and brightly lit up the road to reunification.

The leader's five-point programme for national reunification is a great save-the-nation programme which makes it possible to prevent the permanent division of the country and expedite the cause of reunification through the mobilization of all the efforts of the nation.

This programme greatly inspires the south Korean people in their struggle for independent, peaceful national reunification and democratization of society.

Under the banner of the five-point programme put forward by the leader, the overseas compatriots are also intensifying their struggle for independent, peaceful reunification and against the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's epoch-making proposal for independent, peaceful reunification enjoys the enthusiastic support and welcome of the revolutionary peoples the world over.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in early September last year in Algiers, the capital of Algeria, unanimously adopted, with the participation of over 100 delegations including heads of state or government and delegates from more than 80 countries, a "resolution on the problem of Korea," and expressed full support to the five-point programme of national reunification and our people's struggle for independent, peaceful reunification.

The 28th UN General Assembly Session which discussed the Korean question with the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a resolution on dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of the U.S. imperialists for Korean aggression and an instrument for their interference in Korea's internal affairs, and rejected the "proposal for the simultaneous admission of two Koreas into the UN" put forward by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges

and their intrigue to create two Koreas was thus shattered into splinters.

The adoption of the resolution on the dissolution of the "UNCURK" at the 28th UN General Assembly Session is a striking demonstration of the correctness and great vitality of the three principles set forth by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and expounded in the North-South Joint Statement, the basic principles for reunification—**independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity**.

But there still remain great obstacles in the way to national reunification.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops wearing the helmets of the "UN forces" continue to occupy south Korea.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the national splittists are further aggravating tension in our country; they croak about the north-south "confrontation" and push forward preparations for another aggressive war. On top of it, they are manoeuvring to stamp out the growing tendency toward peaceful reunification, by intensifying fascist suppression of all the patriotic, democratic forces in south Korea.

This is the desperate frenzy of those who are in a hopeless predicament and more clearly reveals their true colours.

The general situation of our country and the world is developing in favour of our people who are fighting for independent, peaceful national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges must look straight at the reality of today and must not behave indiscreetly.

The U.S. imperialists must not hamper Korea's reunification and interfere in the internal affairs of her people. They must quit south Korea, taking with them all the aggressive armed forces.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people are putting up a resolute struggle to implement the Juche-motivated line for national reunification set forth by him. They will surely achieve the cause of independent, peaceful national reunification soon.

Kwon Won Sik



Mt. Kumgang-san

Mt. Kumgang-san lies in the central east coastal area of the Korean peninsula and stretches 60 kilometres from north to south and 40 kilometres from east to west.

Multiform peaks and rocks, valleys and ravines lending pleasant variety to the view, numerous waterfalls and ponds, various animals and plants are in mysterious harmony and present

perfectly singular and beautiful spectacles. The mountain is so beautiful that it has been said since old times that one cannot claim to speak of the wonders of the world before seeing it.

According to its regional and structural features, the mountain is divided into three sections—Oe-Kumgang (Outer-Kumgang), Nae-Kumgang (Inner-Kumgang) and Hae-Kumgang (Sea Kumgang).

The proudest boast of the mountain is the beauty of its peaks.

The highest Piro-bong Peak affords a fine view of 12,000 peaks of Mt. Kumgang-san and the blue waters of the East Sea. The rocks of peaks are fantastically shaped.

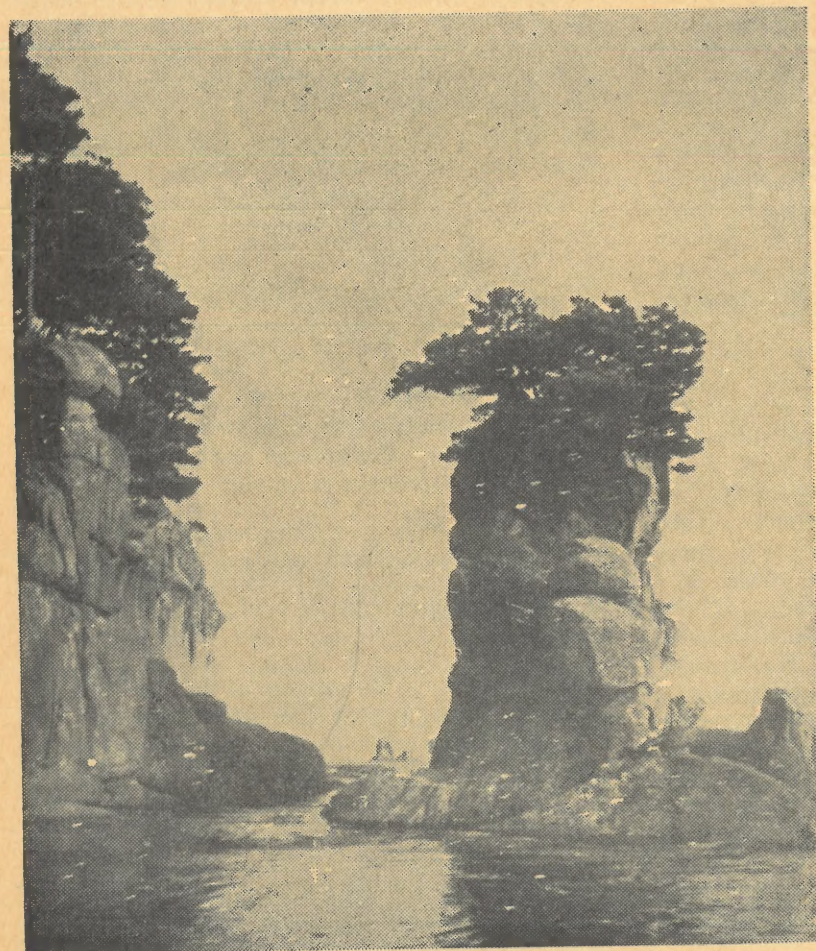
Mt. Kumgang-san is also famous for its exquisite ravines and gorges.

Waterfalls gushing down cliffs, strangely-shaped rocks, forests and flowers are in perfect harmony. Such view is to be seen everywhere in the mountain.

One cannot speak of the beauty of the mountain apart from its limpid streams.

They flow down valleys and ravines, forming themselves waterfalls now and running into ponds then. In the course they work a great variety of wonders.

Standing stone of Hae-Kumgang (Sea Kumgang)



More than a thousand species of plants plus over 20 special kinds of plants add beauty to the mountain.

Mt. Kumgang-san wears various beautiful attires according to seasons; the whole mountain is covered with blooming flowers in spring, robed in verdure in summer, adorned with tints of red and gold in autumn, and in winter it is crowned with thick snow, its mysteriously-shaped peaks standing out in marked relief against the blue sky.

So a foreigner said that the superb beauty of the scenery baffles all description.

There are also many cultural remains demonstrating wisdom and talents of our ancestors.

The mountain has stories about the heroic struggle of our resourceful people to defend their homeland.

It is connected with such hero-hills as Heights 1,211, 854.1 and 351 where the warriors of the Korean People's Army, infinitely faithful to the Party and the leader, fought gallantly during the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In hearty response to the call of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: "Everything for victory of the war!", the people in this mountain region made a great contribution to winning victory in the war; they organized themselves into brigades for supporting the front and did their utmost to help the servicemen in their

fight to defend their beautiful homeland against the U.S. imperialist invaders. Braving cold and snowstorms, the army-men and people, united in a body, broke a path across the Onjong-ryong Peak with inclines of 60 to 80 degrees for transport of war supplies to the front. Trading workers built dining halls and stores in the mountain to provide combatants and people with food and essentials of life. Indeed, ravines, streams and villages in this region have moving stories which are too many to relate.

In the pre-liberation days this scenic mountain provided a pleasure ground for the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and the toiling people were inaccessible to it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle:

"We must liberate our country as soon as possible, build rest centres for the working people in scenic spots, and erect sanatoria where there are clear water and fresh air to promote the health of our people."

After the liberation the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has given constant guidance and shown great care for using this mountain for the pleasure and cultural recreation of the working people.

Though busy with state affairs, he came to Mt. Kumgang-san for the

cultural recreation of the toiling people and gave a careful guidance to make people spend a good time there.

In this way, the mountain has been made more beautiful and cultural remains have been restored in a more graceful form.

Now the mountain has turned into an ideal recreation ground for the working people; the attractive, well-appointed Oe-Kumgang Holiday Home, at which even cloud is said to stop its fly to see the fantastic beauty, and many other rest centres and pleasure grounds have been built and roads and promenades laid out for sightseers.

Our working people sing of the happy life of today they lead, enjoying fully the beauties of the mountain under the warm care of the leader:

*Symbolizing the noble spirit of
Korea,*

*Its 12,000 peaks tower high.
We sing the praises of Kumgang-
san*

*Which is the envy of all the world.
O the Kumgang-san Mountain of
the people!*

*The scenery is beautiful and life
is good.*

*....
A new life has bloomed
Under the sunshine of the leader,
To bring happiness to the once
desolate*

Mountain of Kumgang-san.

Chin Song Hun

Warm Congratulations to the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the United Republic of Tanzania

April 26 this year is the 10th anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Tanzanian people who are vigorously advancing for the creation of a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The peoples of the two countries, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, who won independence through their protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, founded the United Republic of Tanzania to build a new society by united strength.

Since the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania, its people, under the correct leadership of President Julius K. Nyerere, have waged an energetic struggle for firmly defending the independence and sovereignty of their country and materializing the self-reliance and the independent development of their country according to the "Arusha Declaration" and "TANU line".

They have taken a series of measures to liquidate the aftereffects of the colonial rule of imperialism in all spheres of the state and social life, with the result that fresh successes have been achieved in their efforts for building a national economy and national culture.

They have nationalized the banks, factories and other enterprises and companies which were owned by the U.S. and British imperialists and built new factories. They have also taken material and technical measures in the countryside to boost agricultural production and are pushing ahead vigorously with the "socialist village" movement. They

have made great successes in the fields of education and culture through the vigorous "national culture movement" and strengthened their defence capabilities so as to cope with the aggression and subversive activities of the imperialists.

All these successes achieved by the Tanzanian people constitute heavy blows to the imperialists who are trying to put the new-born independent states under the yoke of neo-colonialism again; they greatly encourage the African peoples who are fighting for freedom and independence.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes the Tanzanian people have achieved in their struggle for the independent development of their country.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania fights against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete emancipation and unity of Africa, and actively endeavours for the strengthening of friendship with the peace-loving peoples the world over.

Through the common struggle against imperialism and for the independent development of their countries, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Tanzania have been formed, and they are further strengthening and developing with each passing day.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people will always stand firmly by the Tanzanian people in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the independent development of their countries, and will remain their reliable friends."

b'le friends."

The Tanzanian people highly appreciate the successes the Korean people have achieved in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and extend their active support and encouragement to the righteous cause of our people for driving out the U.S. imperialists from south Korea and achieving the reunification of the country independently without any outside interference.

The Korean people value this support and encouragement.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, actively strive to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Tanzanian people.

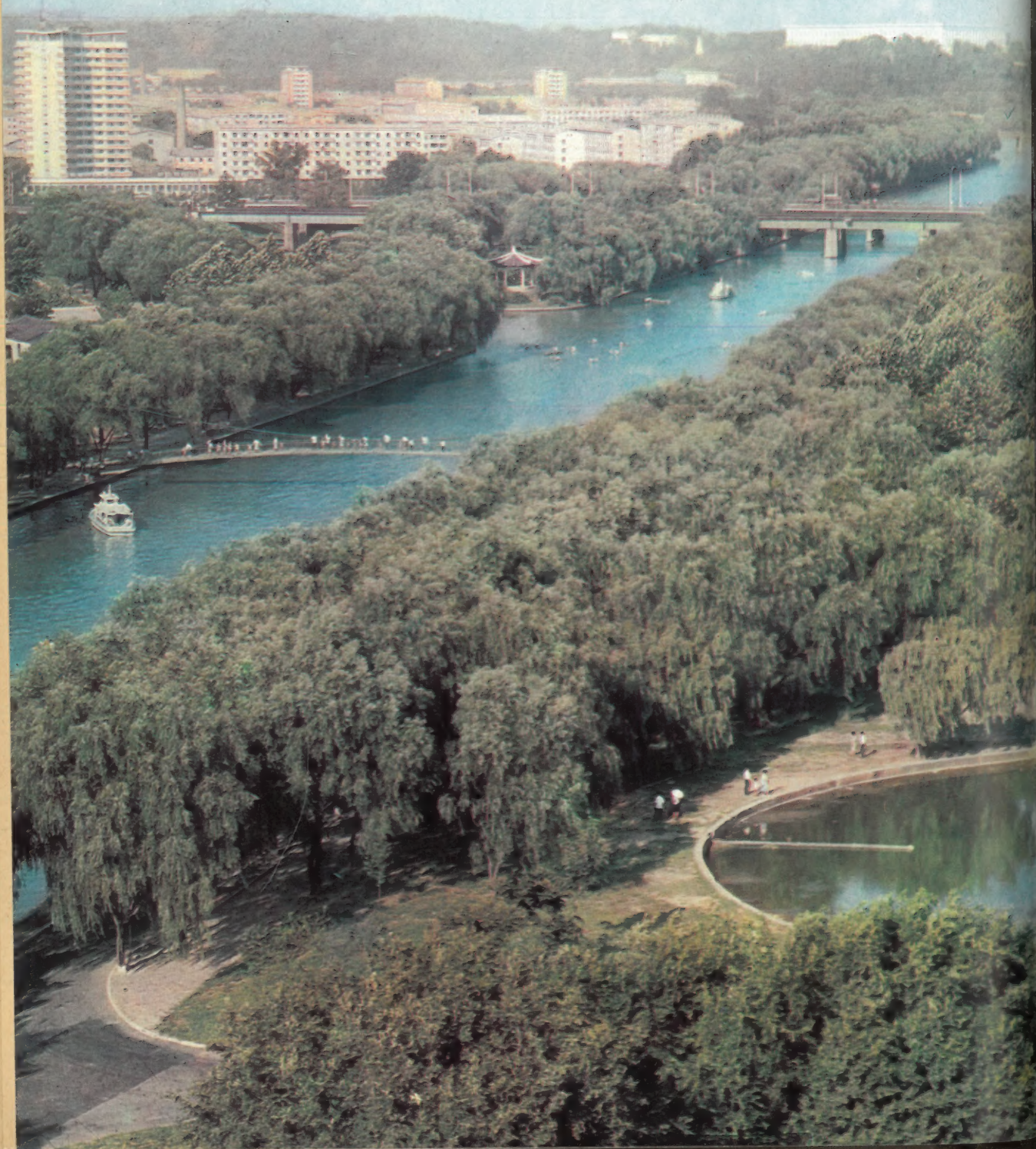
Our people heartily wish the Tanzanian people greater successes in their struggle for building a new, independent and prospering society.

Song Se Jin

INSIDE BACK COVER: A view of the reduced pellet shop at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, which was newly built for the development of ferrous metallurgical industry by using anthracite abundant in our country
BACK COVER: The Potonggang River has turned into a recreation ground for the working people in the capital



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